"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by to-night or to-morrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,422. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

OSBORNE MAY GO UNLESS HE ACTS

Gov. Glynn Says He Has in Mind Another Man to Take Investigator's Place.

HE WANTS NO CONTROVERSY

But He Thinks Whitman Seeks a Monopoly in Prosecution.

WHITMAN EXPLAINS OFFER

His Proposal to Osborne Was Not a "Request," He Says — Bond Writes Defending Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—"District Attorney Whitman is seeking to make himself a political prosecuting octopus," Gov. Martin H. Glynn said to-day after he read the interview which Whitman gave, when he asserted that James W. Osborne sought him and expressed fear that his State-wide graft investigation would "blow up."

The expression also in a measure was provoked by the report that Whitman, prosecuting his John Doe inquiry and his special Grand Jury investigation, would continue to call up-State contractors as witnesses.

Turning to the controversy regarding the proposed appointment of Whitman as a Deputy Attorney General, Gov. Glynn said: "Osborne and Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner & Quinlan Company, presented the matter to me, and they said the suggestion came from Mr. Whitman."

Gov. Glynn added that he had received a letter from a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District which, he said, contained this phrase in support of the request for Mr. Whitman's appointment:

"The District Attorney has been to see me and explained the situation."

Gov. Glynn would say nothing further about the contents of the letter. He would not reveal the writer's name.

"From these sources I think I was justified in believing that the appointment was desired by Mr. Whitman," said Gov. Glynn. "I chose a course between a negative reply and an affirmative one by giving out my reasons for acting as I did. From the matter as it is before me I am led to the conclusion that Mr. Whitman desired the appointment."

Gov. Glynn then said that he would not enter into a controversy with Whitman.

Gov. Glynn shows evidence of displeasure over the manner in which Osborne is prosecuting his inquiry. He said to-night that if Osborne did not go on before long with his inquiry that he would displace him with a man he had in mind.

"Is that man Whitman?" Gov. Glynn was asked.

To this Gov. Glynn made no reply.

When he was asked if he had heard rumors that it was Mr. Whitman's purpose to collect material for use by a Republican Assembly investigating committee, Gov. Glynn replied that he was not concerned about that.

"If he cares to discredit the up-State District Attorneys in that manner," he said, "there is nothing I can do to prevent it."

Gov. Glynn also repeated his invitation to Mr. Whitman to submit any facts that may come to the attention respecting wrongdoing in any part of the State outside of his jurisdiction. Such facts, he said, should be laid before the proper District Attorneys direct.

Gov. Glynn said he had received no answer to his request that the authorities of Erie County postpone a suit in which James W. Osborne is engaged. He explained that he had in mind the appointment of a second Commissioner who would have joint powers with Osborne, and could conduct the inquiry alone if Osborne was compelled to be absent.

It is understood that Saturday the Osborne investigation will be adjourned until early in January, when it is expected it will proceed without interruption.

WHITMAN MADE OVERTURE

But Says It Was No "Request" and Osborne So Understood.

James W. Osborne, Special Commissioner appointed by Gov. Glynn to conduct a State-wide graft inquiry, was a storm centre all day yesterday. Gov. Glynn in his formal statement issued on Sunday, setting forth the reasons which led him to refuse to make District Attorney Whitman a Special Deputy Attorney General, had asserted that Mr. Whitman, through Mr. Osborne, had made a "request" that he be appointed.

The storm which raged about Mr. Osborne arose over this assertion on the part of Gov. Glynn, for the Executive assailed the District Attorney's motives in "seeking" the appointment and flew to the defense of District Attorneys in other counties.

Gov. Glynn hinted that Whitman was playing politics. Friends of Mr. Whitman, rushing to his defense, asserted that he had made made no "request" that he be appointed, and it was understood that the District Attorney considered that he had been misrepresented.

Both Osborne and the District Attorney became very active early in yesterday's business day. All the controversy early in the day was over the question whether Whitman or Osborne first made the suggestion.

Toward evening the controversy so far as it affected the District Attorney and Mr. Osborne lost much of its heat. While differing in some ways, both agreed that the suggestion, after all, had been made time and again in the newspapers.

Osborne, asserting that the whole matter was a tempest in a tea pot, insisted that Whitman had asked him to speak to Gov. Glynn about the appointment. The District Attorney, on the other hand, said that he was willing to acknowledge that he had been the first to suggest the idea but denied that his "purpose" in conferring with Mr. Osborne was to seek his aid in the matter of an appointment.

"I did not consider that I was making a request of Mr. Osborne to do something for me," Whitman said in setting himself right, "and I am certain at that time that he didn't so consider it. Assuming, however, that he did, or that others do, there certainly was nothing improper or illegal in my so doing."

Gov. Glynn's statement caused much

Continued on Page 2.

$1,000,000 IN GIFTS.

Chicago Banks and Corporations Generous to Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—At least $1,000,000 will be distributed within the next few days by the banks and big industrial corporations having their headquarters in this city, as Christmas gifts to employes. While many firms and banks will adhere to the time-honored custom of presenting turkeys and gold pieces of varying denominations there is a noticeable increase in the number of corporations substituting profit-sharing plans organized on a systematic basis of remuneration for length of service. The banks pretty generally are sticking to the gold dollar distribution of yore, the sums given ranging from $10 to $40 for each employe.

Swift & Co., the packers, will give each employe $5 in gold, while the Commonwealth Edison Company will give each of its 4,000 employes a turkey, and 4,000 employes of the People's Gas Company will receive a similar present.

Montgomery Ward & Co. will give each of their 7,500 employes in Chicago, New York, and other cities where they maintain branches a Christmas dinner and basket containing a turkey and other incidentals.

Morris & Co. will make no personal gifts to employes, but will follow their usual custom and donate $25,000 to the employes' pension fund and $15,000 to a sick benefit association.

The Crane Company will distribute bonuses. Each employe will receive a sum equal to one-tenth of his annual salary. The total amount to be distributed will approach $600,000.

Armour & Co. will pay a bonus to employes based on the length of service with the company at the close of its fiscal year, Nov. 30.

Butler Brothers of New York and Chicago, the International Harvester Company, and other corporations will dispense large sums on the profit-sharing or pension basis.

$25,000 FOR MILL WORKERS.

Employes Get Christmas Presents of $2 to $10 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Dec. 22.—Five thousand employes of the Botany Mills received Christmas presents to-day of money to the amount of $25,000 from the firm. No employe received less than $2, and some of them got as much as $10, according to the length of time they had been in the service of the company.

The presents were a surprise to them all, as the firm had given no intimation that it contemplated making any Christmas presents.

BANKS PLAY SANTA CLAUS.

Bonuses for Christmas Announced in Financial District.

The employes of several banking institutions in the financial district were given a foretaste of Christmas cheer yesterday in notifications of bonuses.

The Corn Exchange Bank announced that it would distribute among its men in the main office on William Street and in the numerous branches a total of $38,000. The basis of distribution was not made known.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank informed its employes that the custom of twenty years would not be broken this Christmas and that the same gratuities paid last year would be paid.

The Transatlantic Trust Company voted a gift of 7½ per cent. of their salaries to officers and clerks.

NOT ALARMED FOR KARLUK.

Even in Crush Those Aboard Could Escape, Stefansson Told Friends.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 22.—Notwithstanding statements that Vilhjalmur Stefansson's arctic ship Karluk, under command of Capt. Robert Bartlett, must be lost, Stefansson's friends on the coast are not alarmed. When the expedition sailed Stefansson hoped the Karluk would not be clutched by the ice until a considerable distance northeast of Point Barrow. He found ice close to the Point, however, and entered a lead with the intention of being frozen in.

The ship was frozen in, and is supposed to be drifting with the ice. The danger always present in a lead is that its sides will close and crush the boat. The Karluk is not built to withstand a squeeze by the ice. Stefansson, however, told friends before leaving that the Karluk's crew and scientists would be safe even if the ship were crushed, as they were prepared to take to the ice.

Herschel Island, near the south of the Mackenzie River, is the Winter rendezvous of whalers and explorers in the arctic. It is supposed that the Karluk will send a messenger thither with mail and that Stefansson himself, who was ashore hunting when the ice carried the Karluk out of sight, will make his way to the island. He knows every foot of the arctic shore between Point Barrow and the Mackenzie River, and has personal acquaintance with the Eskimos. Mail from Herschel Island should arrive at Dawson about Jan. 1, carried by the Canadian Mounted Police.

SAY WOMEN STOLE IN STORE

Ex-Senator Spooner Appears at Station to Aid Prisoners.

Two well-dressed women, who refused to disclose their identity, were arrested late yesterday afternoon in a Fifth Avenue department store on a charge of stealing articles valued at $34.75. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where the older woman described herself as Mrs. Alice Benson and said the other prisoner was her daughter, Edith. They refused to give an address.

The women were permitted to send for counsel, and shortly after that ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, who now is practising law in this city, visited the station house. An attempt was made to arrange for bail, but Mr. Spooner was informed that the case would have to come up in the Night Court. Then he went away.

When the women were arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Night Court they said they desired an adjournment until 7 o'clock this evening, and bail was fixed at $500. Ex-Senator Spooner did not appear in court. The younger woman wore a gown of corduroy velvet trimmed with black fox fur and carried a set of furs. There was a large diamond ring on her right hand.

The arrests were made by Store Detective Larkin. He said that the younger woman took the articles stolen from the counter and passed them through a big muff that her companion, who had paper ready to wrap the articles in. He also said that they had told him they came here from Wisconsin about three years ago. The articles which it is alleged were stolen included a hairpin set with brilliants, several pairs of silk stockings, and five yards of silk.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED—SS Westerdyk, at Rotterdam; SS Kandahar, at Hongkong; SS Bloemfontein, at Kurrachee; SS Cleveland, at Naples, Dec. 10.

SAILED—SS Pennsylvania, from Hamburg; SS Bristol City, from Swansea; SS Parima, from St. Thomas.

BY WIRELESS—SS Kroonland was 193 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 9:35 P. M.; due this forenoon.

SS Franconia was 1,310 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due Friday forenoon.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store, 173 Chambers Street.—Adv.

MRS. BLAKE WINS SEPARATION SUIT

Referee Larremore Submits Report in Favor of Wife of Noted Surgeon.

AGREEMENT FOR ALIMONY

Estimated at $10,000 a Year—Only Two Witnesses Examined by the Referee.

Mrs. Catharine K. Blake has won her suit for separation from her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the famous surgeon. Referee Wilbur Larremore reported in her favor yesterday, and his findings, without doubt, will be confirmed by the court. The question of alimony and counsel fees was eliminated from the testimony, and the referee closed his report by announcing that this matter had been amicably arranged between the lawyers representing Dr. Blake and his wife.

Besides her action for a separation Mrs. Blake began a suit for $1,000,000 damages against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, charging alienation of her husband's affections. In her answer to this suit Mrs. Mackay declared that the Blakes had been separated long before she met Dr. Blake, and entered a general denial of the charges. This suit was dropped.

A short time ago Russell H. Landale of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, Mrs. Blake's lawyers, said that Dr. Blake was willing to supply his wife with enough money to maintain her properly and to educate Francis, her twelve-year-old son. Joseph A. Blake, Jr., the elder boy, is at Yale, and as he has reached his majority is out of the reckoning as far as alimony is concerned. Mr. Landale did not think that Mrs. Blake would get as much as $15,000 a year, the sum she asked for when the suit was begun. He was rather of the opinion that it would be at least one-third less. Besides the alimony, Mrs. Blake will probably receive a sum sufficient to pay all the bills she has contracted since the beginning of the suit. These would amount to about $8,000, it was said.

Only Two Examined.

Accompanying the referee's report is a full transcript of the testimony taken. It is recited that Dr. Blake and his wife were married in Connecticut on Dec. 17, 1892, and that they lived together until about three years ago. Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Katharine Bernhard, who is employed to look after the boy Francis, were the only persons examined.

Mrs. Blake said that she lived with her husband at 601 Madison Avenue. She spent the Summer of 1910 at Litchfield, Conn., while her husband was in Europe. In the Fall of that year they lived at the Great Northern Hotel for three weeks. She had three rooms on the eighth floor, while her husband's apartments were on the third floor. Mr. Algernon C. Vandiver of counsel for Mrs. Blake asked:

"Was this arrangement with your consent?"

"It was not," replied Mrs. Blake.

"Had you ever theretofore lived separate and apart from him?"

"No, I had not."

Leaving the Great Northern Hotel with the consent of her husband, Mrs. Blake says she moved to the Plaza Hotel, and remained there until December, when she moved to 601 Madison Avenue, although the workmen were still there and it was in a "terrible condition." Her husband, Mrs. Blake said, lived in the adjoining house, 603 Madison Avenue. She said that when her husband bought this house he had had doors cut through on each floor so that locks were on her side, but her husband, she said, then had bolts put on his side of the doors, and these bolts were always locked. Mrs. Blake was asked when these bolts were put on. She replied that she did not know exactly, but she saw the men when they were putting them on.

"When did you see them for the first time?" asked Mr. Vandiver.

"Why, it must have been around Christmas time," Mrs. Blake replied.

Mrs. Blake said that the two houses were entirely and absolutely separate. She was asked:

"On the first day of January, 1911, had you asked Dr. Blake to live separate and apart from you?"

"I never asked him to live separate and apart from me," replied Mrs. Blake. "On the contrary, I begged him not to."

Cornelius J. Sullivan, Dr. Blake's counsel, then asked:

"Up to the time you went to the Great Northern had you always conducted yourself toward your husband as a faithful and obedient wife?"

This question was objected to and ruled out by the referee.

Moved on June 1, 1912.

In answer to questions by her own counsel, Mrs. Blake said she left 601 Madison Avenue on June 1, 1912, and moved to 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, where she is living now. Asked under what circumstances she left the Madison Avenue house, she replied:

"I was notified he wished to use the property in a different way."

"And the notification came from Dr. Blake's attorneys to your attorneys?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Blake next said that she had a talk with her husband about her support and about his further residence with her. She was asked:

"Did Dr. Blake tell you at any time that he would not live with you?"

"Oh, yes," she replied.

"Where did he tell you that?"

"At the Plaza in December, 1910."

Asked to repeat the conversation Mrs. Blake said:

"Well, Dr. Blake demanded that I should allow my youngest boy to go down and spend the week end, as he had been doing right along, from Friday to Monday, with people that I objected to very strongly."

Then, after discussing the question of the visits of Francis, Mrs. Blake was asked if she had some conversation with her husband about his future relations with her. She replied:

"No. He made a statement about something that he had been told I had said to some one, and he said for that and for my objecting to the child making these visits that he would leave me and not have anything more to do with me. Then he started to go toward the door, but came back and said, 'After all, it is not for those reasons, but because of your bad temper that I am leaving you.'"

Mr. Sullivan asked Mrs. Blake if she knew whether Dr. Russell had apartments with her husband. She replied that she knew nothing whatever of Dr. Russell's affairs.

PICKS ROSES IN HIS YARD.

Tarrytown Man Has Sixteen December Blossoms.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 22.—To welcome Winter in a new way, Irving Devore of Spruce Street went out in his yard today and from one bush picked sixteen roses. Devore challenged any one to equal his record, and so far no one has done so.

Devore has the roses in a vase in his home and he proudly exhibited them to all his callers to-day.

GILBEY'S "SPEY ROYAL"
Is a rich Scotch and a rare one—a smooth Scotch and a real one. All wine merchants.—Adv.

Is the College Student a Joke?
Discussed by a member of the Faculty of one of our universities.

The President's Vision, Is It True or an Illusion?
Discussed by Col. George Harvey, editor of The North American Review.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

E. K. BAIRD LEAVES CENTURY OPERA CO.

Resigns as President After Debt of $18,000 Is Adjusted.

Edward Kellogg Baird, President of the Century Opera Company since its inauguration, handed in his resignation from that office to the Directors of the institution last week, following the adjustment of a debt of about $18,000 which had accumulated against him in the running of the weekly publication which he carried on in connection with the opera performances. Mr. Baird has gone to Bermuda, where he is now resting.

Those associated with Mr. Baird all agree that his difficulties were caused by nothing which reflects on his personal or business honor, but were simply the result of lack of experience in the field he attempted to cover on a large scale.

As soon as the season of opera in English started at the Century Opera House Mr. Baird began the publication of a weekly magazine called The Century Opera Weekly. This at first contained the programmes of the operas, and was the only programme given out. Later it was issued independently and the name changed to The Opera. A few weeks ago it was announced that the publication hereafter would be issued only once a month.

The Century Publishing Company, which was controlled by Mr. Baird, also leased the libretto and programme privileges from the Century Opera Company, with which it had no connection. For the two privileges Mr. Baird was to pay the opera company a sum supposed to have been fixed at about $1,000 a month.

When Mr. Baird proposed the independent issue of the Century Opera Weekly he was warned by several persons connected with the institution that he was treading on dangerous ground. Persons familiar with the publishing business did not see how the magazine he intended to issue could do anything but create a substantial deficit. Some of the Directors even mentioned this belief to him, but he did not take the warning, replying that even if a deficit arose he would be able to take care of it.

About four weeks ago the Publishers' Printing Company, which printed Mr. Baird's publications, laid certain facts before the Directors of the Century Opera Company through the printing company's attorney, Charles Brodek of 44 Cedar Street, who also represented some minor creditors.

It was brought to the attention of the Century Directors that the Publishers' Printing Company had advanced to Mr. Baird sums that then amounted to about $18,000. This money had been advanced on the advertising contracts as security. The printers called upon the Century Directors for relief.

After investigating the matter the Directors informed Mr. Baird that he must liquidate the debts or cease his connection with the institution. They pointed out that the public would not understand that the publishing ventures were not carried on by the Century Opera Company, but would blame that institution if it became known that its President had contracted for the publishing company large debts which were not paid.

The final basis of settlement with the Publishers' Printing Company was agreed upon in the following form: Mr. Baird returned over to these creditors his privileges of publishing the programmes and librettos. A new corporation called the Operatic Programme and Libretto Company was incorporated last week for the purpose of carrying on this work. This corporation will continue the publications and collect the amounts due for advertising. The Century Opera Company still has a claim of several thousand dollars for payments on the programme and libretto concessions.

Mr. Baird dissolved his company last week and dismissed his office force. His resignation had been placed in the hands of the Directors, and he sailed last Tuesday for Bermuda. The resignation has not yet been acted upon by the Directors, and it is not known what course they will take.

Otto H. Kahn is the Vice President of the Century Opera Company and Chairman of its Board of Directors, and the other Directors include, besides Mr. Baird, Edmund L. Baylies, William C. Cornwell, Andreas Dippel, Edward R. Finch, Alvin W. Krech, Thomas W. Lamont, Philip M. Lydig, Clarence H. Mackay, George McAneny, Frank A. Vanderlip, Paul M. Warburg, Harry Payne Whitney, and Henry W. Winthrop.

Mr. Baird has been identified with the popular opera movement from the start. He was Chairman of the Club's Committee on Popular Opera when the agitation which resulted finally in the formation of the Century Opera Company began, and was put forward to take active steps in furthering the plan and incorporating the company. He was elected President of the company at the first meeting of the Directors, which was held on May 15, 1918. He is a lawyer with offices at 32 Nassau Street.

MEMBERS DIG FOR CHURCH.

Find They Can Put In Foundations and Save Time.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Work was begun to-day on the foundation of the new Presbyterian Church here, which is to cost $15,000. All day Saturday and again this morning the deacons, elders, and Trustees of the church with its members and other townspeople, including rich and poor, worked side by side in excavating for the foundation. By their efforts the church saved $500. Nearly all of the foundation of the church, which will stand near the residence of Robert M. Catlin, is carved out of solid rock. As nearly all the parishioners and church officials are either good miners or mining engineers, and with the mining machinery of the New Jersey Zinc Company, of which Mr. Catlin is Superintendent, at their disposal, it was decided that excavating and building the foundation could be done quicker than by outside contractors.

Over ten thousand English Physicians have for years recommended WINCARNIS as a tonic and builder. Leading dealers.—Adv.

DE VILLIERS SLAIN IN VIEW OF EX-WIFE

Former Boer Leader Shot at Los Angeles by Roy L. Glover, Her New Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—Daniel De Villiers, a Boer commander, who distinguished himself in the war against the British, was shot and killed to-day by Roy L. Glover, a well-to-do land agent, who came here two months ago with the former Mrs. De Villiers and her two children, a girl of 6 and a boy of 4.

Mrs. Jean Glover, the daughter of a New York broker, who says that in 1904 she held the woman's golf championship of New Jersey, was married to De Villiers several years ago, and lived with him in San Antonio.

She told the police that she first met Glover two years ago, when he chastised De Villiers for beating her. After that, she said, she obtained a divorce, spent a year with her family in New York, and then married Glover. They came here in October last.

"Yesterday a boy came with a note and a ring," she said. "I noticed at once that it was De Villiers's ring, and sent it back and told him to let me alone. I telephoned Roy, and he came home, and within fifteen minutes De Villiers and the boy returned. As De Villiers stepped toward the door, Roy went out, and De Villiers grappled with him instantly. They struggled for a few moments, and then Roy got his hand free and began shooting. He fired five times, and De Villiers fell dead. He ought to be killed. He had no right to annoy me."

Glover is now in jail, being held without bonds. The District Attorney says he will file a charge of murder against him.

Mrs. Roy L. Glover, divorced wife of Daniel De Villiers, is the daughter of H. G. Campbell, a Wall Street broker. She married De Villiers in this city in 1907, after her divorce from a man named Lewis of Paterson, N. J. The De Villiers then went to Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas, where De Villiers had bought a small ranch. Mrs. De Villiers obtained a divorce from her husband in San Antonio in 1911. It is said, however, that after this divorce Mrs. De Villiers assisted her former husband financially in his activities against President Madero of Mexico which led to De Villier's arrest in El Paso in 1911 for complicity in a plot to kill Madero.

Daniel De Villiers came of a well-known Cape Colony family, several members of which have been knighted. During the late Boer war he commanded a body of scouts attached to a Boer column operating in West Griqualand and the Orange Free State.

De Villiers came to this country in 1904 with a mixed contingent of Afrikanders and English who appeared in the Boer war show at the St. Louis Exposition. Most of his youth was spent along the Zambesi River as a hunter of big game, where at one time he was attached to the staff of Frederick Courtney Selous, the famous hunter, who was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's hunting party in Africa in 1909. In 1912 De Villiers was identified with the campaign of Gov. Oscar Colquitt of Texas.

Henry G. Campbell, Jr., of 119 West Seventy-first Street, Treasurer and Secretary of the Gramercy Company at 11 Wall Street, said last night that he had received a telegram from Los Angeles telling him that his sister's former husband had been shot. He said, however, that he knew none of the circumstances.

Henry G. Campbell, the father of Mrs. De Villiers, is a broker at 11 Wall Street and lives in Paterson, N. J.

WILSON SINGS 'OLD NASSAU.'

Joins in Chorus at Performance of Princeton Triangle Club.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President Wilson stood in a box in a local theatre to-day and with uplifted hand joined in the chorus of "Old Nassau," the alma mater song of Princeton. It was at the conclusion of the performance of the Princeton University Triangle Club. The entire audience rose and all the Princeton alumni present joined with Mr. Wilson in the chorus.

The play, "The Pursuit of Priscilla," a musical comedy written by the students, was attended by Washington society in general. Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Vice President, and the ladies of the Cabinet and Supreme Court circle occupied boxes, as did members of the diplomatic corps. A son and a nephew of Mr. Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court took part in the performance. The students gave the President a "locomotive cheer," as he left the theatre. He was accompanied by his youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson.

The President welcomed the club at the White House this morning.

CASHIER GONE, $14,500 ALSO

Morgan, 60, and Long Trusted by Bank, Never Known as Speculator.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Edward Morgan, cashier of the First National Bank of Jamestown, is missing, and so is $14,500 of the bank's money. Morgan had been cashier of the bank for twenty-six years. He was a clerk and assistant cashier for some years before that. He was never known to speculate, and the bank officers and his friends cannot account for the present situation.

Morgan is 60 years old, and his family is prominent in the social life of the city. He was traced to Buffalo Saturday, and to Cleveland Sunday, but nothing further has been learned as to his whereabouts.

TALKS WITH EIFFEL TOWER.

Atlantic City Amateur Tells of Wireless Feat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 22.—Nicholas Jeffries, 20 years old, a wealthy amateur wireless operator, said to his friends and others to-day that he had talked with the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, from his wireless plant here last night.

The plant is on the roof of the home of his parents and young Jeffries says it was between 8 and 8:15 o'clock last night when he was in communication with the wireless operator of the Tower.

Holiday Writing Paper Half Price.
Tremendous stock of fine papers must go this week half price.
TOWER MFG. & NOVELTY CO.,
326 Broadway, 18 East 23d St.—Adv.

LAWYER HID WOMAN IN OFFICE 3 YEARS

Couch Dies Suddenly There and His Wife Finds Miss Brance in Secret Room.

OUT ONCE IN LAST YEAR

Lawyer Lived There, Too, but Dined with Family Every Sunday—Illicit Companions for Fifteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Esther Gobseck of Balzac's fiction, transplanted from the romantic Parisian setting of the early nineteenth century, came to life here yesterday, and the improbable creature of the novelist's imaginary world stood forth as a reality amid the humdrum surroundings of this very practical New York village. Like her fictional prototype, she had immured herself for the concealment of an illicit affection, and, rarely stirring from her voluntary imprisonment, had preserved for many years the absolute secrecy of her position.

The story came to light only yesterday morning, (but was kept from the public for twenty-four hours,) when Melvin H. Couch was found dead in the law offices he had long occupied in the Masonic Building. Members of his family, entering for the first time the inner room he had always guarded so carefully from intrusion, found hidden there a frightened, tearful woman—a stranger to them all. Yet this woman—Adelaide M. Brance—had lived in that inner room for three years.

If the woman went out at all it was late in the night, when all the village was asleep, and if any "nighthawk" ever chanced upon a strange woman slipping out of the Masonic Building the story never reached the village gossips. For three years she had endured her voluntary imprisonment for the sake of being the secret companion of this man, and so successfully was her presence there concealed by the man himself that the members of his own family never even guessed it.

Out Once In Last Year.

Dread of discovery grew with the passing of every month, and in the last year she had ventured out of the office only once until early yesterday morning, shortly after 6 o'clock, when she ran from the building to the office of the nearest doctor—J. F. Curlette. It was chance that the nearest doctor happened to be the brother of Mrs. Couch. His household was sleeping when the furious ringing of the doorbell came before daylight, and the doctor himself came down, to find a woman weeping hysterically at his front door. She was clad only in a filmy wrapper and her hair was flying.

Hurriedly she told him that Couch was dying, that she had heard his groans, that there was no time to lose. The doctor eyed her curiously, but asked no questions. He picked up his professional kit and started for the Masonic Building.

He found his brother-in-law lying in his night gown on the bed couch in the outer room of his law offices. He was dead. He had died only a moment before the four entered the room.

The doctor looked around to question the woman who had summoned him, but she was gne. He may have hoped that the story of this strange woman who had figured in the close of the old life would not get into the village and so up the hill to the Couch home. He went out to send the news of the death to the family.

But the strange woman had not fled, and the one who discovered her again was Couch's brother already. Some one had sent the undertaker and the undertaker's assistant to the office to take charge of the body, and they were finishing their work there when Mrs. Couch, without her brother's knowledge, hurried to the Masonic Building.

The body had been prepared for removal, and the men were ready to carry it out, when Mrs. Couch went to the door of the inner office she had never entered and tried the knob. The door was unlocked. She peered in, but found that there was still another door for her to pass, a door leading through a seven-foot partition shutting off the greater part of the room. She tried that door; it was locked. She wanted to know what was behind it. The undertaker said he did not know; but as she still stood looking at it curiously, his assistant agreed to climb over and report what he could see.

Halted by a Woman's Cry.

As he gave a running jump to mount the partition he was halted by a woman's voice that came from the darkness beyond. It was a voice raised in a pleading cry:

"I'll come out if you won't hurt me."

Those outside the secret room were all too surprised to speak. They just stood waiting while the sound of some one moving came to them, and then the sound of a key turning in a lock. The door swung open and a woman came out—a woman of 40 or more, with her hair beginning to turn gray at the temples. She was sobbing and shaking, and she did not raise her eyes to look at Mrs. Couch. She dropped into a chair and waited, while the word was sent that brought District Attorney Cooke and Sheriff Frank Kinnie from breakfast.

A little later those abroad at that hour stared curiously at the sight of the Sheriff and the District Attorney leading a strange woman through the streets to the Sheriff's office. Those who saw did not dream whence she had come. For more than twenty-four hours the authorities did their best to continue the secrecy which Couch had maintained for so many years.

In the jail, after she had grown calmer, she told her story. She said that she had known Mr. Couch for fifteen years. Her home was in Goshen, and one day she had come to Monticello canvassing for subscriptions to a book, a life of Dewey, for that was back in 1898, when the whole country was tingling with the news of Manila and the Admiral was the biggest man in the United States.

She had gone to the office of Mr. Couch and had tried to sell him the book. That was their first meeting and the relation which they formed began then. For years it was a matter of an occasional visit. Business would seem to bring her to Monticello and she would manage to spend some time with the lawyer.

Under Cover of Darkness.

The visits became more and more frequent, and more and more they tended to stretch from a night at a time to a week at a time. It was three years ago that the two decided there was no reason why the secrecy they had been able to maintain for a week could not be maintained for a year or for a lifetime.

The woman told Couch she would come to Monticello, take up her quarters in the inner office, and never step out in the daylight again. It would be bondage, but she accepted it willingly.

An oil stove, a table, some chairs and an iron bed were put into the inner room. Miss Brance came there under cover of darkness. Couch announced at his home that he had become so crippled with rheumatism—trouble returning to a foot from an injury he received while run-

Continued on Page 5.

CZAREVITCH WELL AGAIN.

Czar Sends Photographs to Empress Dowager Proving Boy's Recovery.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—A special messenger from Livadia arrived to-day with dispatches from the Czar to his mother, Empress Dowager Marie.

The Czar said in these dispatches that his son had now completely recovered from his illness that began last year and was now playing as any other boy.

The imperial messenger brought several photographs from the Czar showing the Czarevitch playing golf, riding, and walking without assistance or the aid of sticks.

The Dowager Empress left Denmark to-day.

ROSTOCK, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 22.—An explosion occurred on a Russian royal special train at the railway station here just before the arrival of the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia, who left Copenhagen to-day for St. Petersburg. Seven members of the train crew were injured.

According to the official account the explosion was caused by a defect in the lighting apparatus.

WORK FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Might Warn Persons of Track Danger, Says Head of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A way in which Boy Scouts may be of great assistance in minimizing railroad casualties is suggested in a letter from James Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Colin H. Livingston of this city, President of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Rea points out that 399 trespassers were killed on the lines of the Pennsylvania system during a period of six years, and he urges the scouts to be of value to communities wherein they are organized, by influencing and warning persons of the danger in walking on railroad tracks.

WYMAN OUT OF HARVARD.

Professor's Resignation Accepted Following New Haven Inquiry.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 22.—The resignation of Prof. Bruce Wyman from the Faculty of the Harvard Law School was accepted to-day by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Prof. Wyman tendered his resignation Saturday, explaining that he was prompted a desire to relieve the law school from embarrassment due to his connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Under examination before the Public Service Commission last week Prof. Wyman, who has written and lectured frequently on transportation affairs, stated that he had received from the former management of the New Haven road a salary for legal services.

RIVAL PINKERTONS AT WAR.

One Detective Agency Sues Another, Asks $150,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—William A. and Allan Pinkerton, comprising the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, are named as defendants in a suit filed in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Pinkerton & Co.'s United States Detective Agency, in which damages of $150,000 for "business" libel are asked.

Matt W., R. K., A. E., and R. R. Pinkerton are the members of the plaintiff company. Although of the same name, they are not related to William A. and Allan Pinkerton. In their complaint Pinkerton & Co. allege the defendants circulated a letter in which they asserted that the plaintiff company was using the other detective agency's name and attempting to obtain business fraudulently.

JOY FOR NEWPORT TEACHERS

"Santa Claus" Lends $5,700 to the City So They Can Get Their Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—A benefactor who concealed his identity came to the assistance of the public school teachers to-day by lending $5,700 to the City of Newport, so they could have their full month's pay. The State did not have the money ready to pay them, although the Aldermen voted to pay the teachers half their salaries.

Some one called on Mayor William MacLeod to-day and handed over $5,700, so the teachers could receive their full pay for Christmas.

The Mayor refused to disclose the person's identity. "Just say it was Santa Claus," was all he would say.

ZELAYA IS GOING TO SPAIN.

Arrested Here on Thanksgiving Eve, He Sails Christmas Eve.

José Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, will sail for Europe on the Lorraine to-morrow morning, he announced last night through his secretary, Joaquin Mazias. The latter was emphatic in asserting that Zelaya was leaving at his volition and at a date set by himself, and that he had received no message from the Department of State urging him to hasten.

The ex-President's departure is in accordance with an agreement between his counsel and the Nicaraguan Government, which caused his arrest on Thanksgiving Eve on the charge of murdering two of his countrymen in Nicaragua in 1909. The Nicaraguan administration consented to drop the attempt to have Zelaya extradited on condition that he went to Spain and would never return to Nicaragua nor engage again in Central American politics.

Zelaya said last night that he would proceed to his estate in Spain and reside there permanently.

FOYE PLEADS GUILTY.

New York Bank Clerk Who Obtained $230,000 to be Sentenced Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Judge Patterson, in Quarter Sessions Court to-day, postponed sentence until next Tuesday on James C. Foye, formerly a $75-a-month clerk in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, who pleaded guilty to obtaining $20,000 by false pretenses from Charles D. Brown & Co., brokers, of this city.

Foye obtained loans which were negotiated through Brown & Co., amounting to $230,000 less commissions from local banking concerns. All the money has been recovered except $22,700. Foye has not disclosed the whereabouts of this sum, of which $25,000 was in currency and the balance in miscellaneous checks.

MR. BRYAN DRINKS NO GRAPE-JUICE
At a diplomatic supper:
In his temper and his tipple
He is Alitogether Rubber!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

MONEY BILL GOES TO WILSON TO-DAY

House Accepts the Conference Report and Senate Will Vote This Afternoon.

35 REPUBLICANS FOR IT

Two Democrats Against It in House, Where Final Vote Was 298 to 60.

SENATE CHANGES UNLIKELY

Agreement That Guarantee of Bank Deposits Will Be Made Subject of Separate Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—By the overwhelming vote of 298 to 60 the House of Representatives shortly before 11 o'clock to-night adopted the conference agreement on the Currency bill. The Senate remained in session until the conference report was received from the House and then adjourned until to-morrow morning under an arrangement to vote on the bill as agreed to by the conferees not later than 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

It now appears to be certain that the currency measure will become a law by President Wilson's signature to-morrow night.

The new law will go into effect immediately upon approval, but it will not become operative until after an organization committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the

ere successful in forcing it out of the ill. The House conferees insisted that e retention of the Senate guarantee of nk deposits provision would have deyed, if not defeated, a real guarantee deposits."

Mr. Glass said it was very reluctantly at the House conferees had yielded to e Senate managers regarding the deosit of Government funds with the gional reserve banks.

"The House bill would have required e Secretary of the Treasury to deosit the funds of the United States in e Federal reserve banks and constite those banks as fiscal agencies of e Government. The Senate adopted an endment making it optional with the ecretary of the Treasury to make such posits. It was not until 3 o'clock this orning that the House conferees yield-d on this point."

Mr. Glass, with evident pride, exained the changes made in conference those sections of the bill relating to ividual bank reserves in the country, serve and central reserve cities. He id that the amendment of the Senate, retained in conference, would have aterially loosened up the reserves, in fact, "to an alarming extent, even of ositive inflation, and without requiring of the reserve to be kept in the nks."

The conference compromise by which e section dealing with the retirement f the 2 per cent. Government bonds, hich are used as security for national nk circulating notes, was praised by Mr. Glass, who insisted that the Senate rovision would only have provided for an inappreciable retirement of the per cent. bonds."

Mr. Glass asserted that the compro-se agreement on the bond provision as a measurable gain for the contenons of the House members.

"There is," said Mr. Glass, "under is bond and national bank note reement section as it now stands a obable retirement of $300,000,000 worth these Government bonds in twenty ars and a possible redemption of 00,000,000 of them as well as the sub-itution therefor of a gold reserve seured currency."

Following his detailed review of the nference agreement Mr. Glass, who as vigorously applauded by his Demoatic colleagues, replied to Senator oot and other critics of the Lill, especially their contentions that it was "inflation" measure.

No Danger of Inflation.

"The House bill was bitterly assailed in the Senate," he said, "and the charge vehemently made by a Senator that it would involve a vast mount of inflation. But it is easy to emonstrate that the House bill involved less inflation than did the Senate ill, and appreciably less inflation than the Conference bill.

"The President of the largest bank in the Western Hemisphere also went up and down the country charging that the note provision constituted flat money, and a Senator (Senator Root) in his speech in the Senate gave the weight of his great reputation and influence to such charges and to the repetition of it. There is not anywhere in the civilized world any Government issue or any banknote issue that is comparable in its security to the notes provided for in the bill as it passed this House. As a matter of fact the President of the City National Bank of New York City has been unable to produce a single financial record to justify his characterization of these notes as fiat money. See what they are: First, there will be a gold reserve of 40 per cent.; then there will be a reserve of 1,000 per cent. of commercial paper; next there will be behind them a first lien on all assets of the regional reserve banks; and in addition to that, there will be behind these notes the double liability of the stockholding banks; finally, there will be behind them the banking discretion of the officers of the member banks, the regional banks, and the Federal Reserve Board, and unregulated by that is the faith and honor and the taxing power of a nation of 95,000,000 people."

Hayes's Objections.

Representative Hayes of California, the ranking Republican conferee of the House, criticised the conference agreement, and voted against its adoption. He said that the conferees had not seen fit to remove the provision that makes the Government primarily liable for the Federal reserve notes to be issued.

"The people of the country," said Mr. Hayes, "suppose that these are to be banknotes. In reality they are to be Government and not bank notes. The people will hold the Democratic Party to account for this form of a currency. It is unsound. It will rise to plague the Democratic Party hereafter as the free silver idea once did. Having lent the credit of the Government to the bankers for their purposes, how will the Democrats refuse to lend it to resist the demand of the farmers and cotton growers that they be granted the right to borrow on the credit of the Federal Government to enable them to market their products? I deny that the Republicans are responsible for any of this. If I had my way I would provide for the redemption of these notes by the banks. The burden of redeeming them ought to rest on the banks."

Several Republicans wanted to know from Mr. Hayes whether the Republican conferees had participated in the conference. Mr. Hayes answered that the Republican managers for the House had been freely consulted by the Democratic managers for the House before the joint session of the conference was held. He said the Republican conferees were not admitted to yesterday's all-day and all-night session, at which the agreement on the bill was reached, but were called in this afternoon after the Democrats had adjusted the bill to their own sweet will.

Mr. Glass interrupted to say that after the Republicans had been called in they, of their own volition, this afternoon, had walked out of the conference before it was over.

"The members of the minority," said Mr. Hayes, "felt that they had not only been spit upon by the Democrats but that the latter had rubbed it in. After they had written their conference report they asked us in. It was a mere farce."

Mr. Hayes insisted that the farm loan provision was defective, and would prove a disappointment to the agriculturalists who were clamoring for it.

"It is only a gold brick, and the farmers will soon discover that fact," said Mr. Hayes. "Any banker—a commercial banker, would not be fit to hold office in such a bank if he were to loan out funds on farm mortgages on five years' time. Furthermore, the provision is not mandatory but only permissive. It's a gold brick to make the farmers think they are getting something. The conference report ripped out of the bill the provisions which allowed country banks to have savings departments. If that section had been retained in the bill hundreds of millions would have been available for long time loans on farm mortgages."

Mr. Hayes also severely condemned the bond refunding provision of the conference bill.

"It throws the burden of refunding these 2 per cent. bonds chiefly on the regional reserve banks, which I thought were to be established to help the business of the country. Yet the Democratic conferees propose now to allow the Federal Reserve Board to require the regional banks to take over $25,000,000 worth of these bonds annually for twenty years.

"I predict that much of the funds of these regional banks will be swallowed up by the refunding of these low value government bonds and this will greatly weaken the new Federal reserve system. It means also the taking away of the circulation from the national banks and transferring it to the regional reserve banks."

Objects to Federal Board.

Representative Guernsey of Maine, another Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, also condemned the conference bill because, he thought, it delegated too much power to a political Federal Reserve Board. Unless this board gained control over a majority of the banks of the country through the Federal reserve system he predicted that it would be a failure, and if it had such power it would be enormous.

"This is an inflation bill," said Mr. Guernsey, "the only question being the extent of the inflation."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, a Republican, announced his intention to vote for the bill.

"I think the conference bill an improvement over both the House and Senate bills. I shall vote for it because it establishes national control over the finances of the country, like the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad rates and practices, also because it removes the reserves of banks throughout the country, that have been piled up in New York City and used for speculation, and distributes them back to the sections of the United States from which they came. I am for the bill because those reserves cannot under this measure be used for speculation but for commercial purposes.

"The bill will provide elasticity and does provide substantials for the farmers in farm loans. It will insure and be a guarantee against financial panics like that of 1907. It will not prevent industrial panics, but so far as the manipulation of finance is concerned it certainly will prevent panics."

Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, one of the Democrats who originally opposed the House bill, said the measure had been improved enough to win his support. He thought it would "break the power of the money trust," and its "merits exceed its evils."

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Democrat, one of the spokesmen for the Administration, said:

"This will was good when it left the House, better when passed by the Senate, and as it comes from the conference is the best currency bill written since the Government began."

Murdock for Bill, Though Critical.

Announcing his intention, as floor leader of the Progressive Party, to vote for the measure, Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas asserted that the bill "jostles out of a deep rut an antiquated currency system." But Mr. Murdock did not think the bill would be effective as a remedy for what he regarded as a great national evil, saying that the conservatism with which the bill was drawn and the haste of putting it through were more significant than anything else in indicating "that there will be no radical change in national policies."

"During the past nine months," continued Mr. Murdock, "I have seen the mental attitude of the Democrats change gradually from one of trying to serve the people to one of trying to avert national disaster. There is no panic in this country yet. There are no hard times yet. When the tariff was passed Mr. Underwood warned the manufacturers that if they lowered wages they would be handled by executive departments of the Government. Manufacturers have not reduced wages, but they are discharging men all over the land. Why? Because the Democratic tariff revision, while not drastic, was foolish in saddling upon the manufacturers 4,000 readjustments all at once.

"The special interests are no mean enemy. They fight all the time. Wall Street has been watching things. In July Wall Street began to restrict credits. Do you doubt it? Ask your Secretary of the Treasury. In September Wall Street was manipulating the 2 per cent. bonds. Do you doubt it? Ask your Secretary of the Treasury. Wall Street has taken from the Administration its support. It has sent agents throughout the country to spread the gospel of pessimism. The special interests are singing a grand chorus of calamity. And the Republicans have the merciless, soulless, partisan thought that they can gain party prosperity through national calamity. The Currency Trust has not passed, and will not, because you have struck only a weak half blow in this Currency bill. The special interests have restrained the Democrats from striking a full blow by diverting them by a sham battle."

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican, criticised the bill for setting up a politically controlled board. He said the bill would make the President absolute dictator of the financial resources of the country. No such inducement to perpetuate a party in power had ever been offered.

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, father of the money trust investigation, denounced the bill as radically wrong in fundamentals. He thought the conference bill would establish the most gigantic trust on earth.

Representative Kahn of California, another Republican veteran, said there were grave dangers in the nation under the bill, and "inflation means ruin."

Representative Heflin of Alabama, said President Wilson had already accomplished more in nine months than had the Republicans in sixteen years.

Representative Temple of Pennsylvania, a Progressive Party man, said that while he had refused to vote for the original House bill, he would cheerfully vote for the conference bill.

Ovation for Underwood.

Representative Underwood was greeted with a great demonstration when he arose for a twenty-minute speech. He congratulated the Democrats on their ability to enact such a measure after so many preceding Congresses had failed.

"The Carlisle, Walker, and Fowler bills all failed through one fundamental defect," he said, "because they sought to give the banking interests control in their proposed reforms of the country's financial system.

"The American people are opposed to placing control of the country's money in the hands of the discount bankers of America. We have heard much of a Money Trust. It is difficult to define what a Money Trust is, or discover where it exists.

"We do know there is a control of surplus money lodged in the hands of a few men, that the law forced the country's reserves to go to one great city in America, and that necessarily brought about the control of our financial system by a few men.

"One great reform provided by this bill," continued Mr. Underwood, "is the taking of the reserves out of the reserve cities and distributing them through at least eight regional banks and placing them where, under government supervision, they can be utilized in time of stress.

"The other great reform in the bill, needed for half a century, is the fact that it will furnish currency that will respond to the business needs of the country. This bill will provide that legitimate business shall get the money it needs as a matter of right, not as a matter of privilege.

Expects Bankers' Acceptance.

"I have a deep-seated conviction that the bankers will accept this bill, that it will be a real boon to the country, that it will relieve any stringency that may exist, that it will promote business enterprise and encourage business development.

"I believe the era of dull times and of business inactivity will pass away to-morrow when President Wilson signs the bill, that it will mean prosperity and business success, employment of labor, and better times throughout the country. There is no better time that this law could be placed upon the statute books than the day which marks the anniversary of the coming of the Prince of Peace.

"There could be no better time for a great party to send forth this message of prosperity and good-will than the opening of the new year that will proclaim for the American people an expansion of new ideals, the expansion of commerce at home and on the high seas, and not only bring commercial and business success, but will next year at the polls bring a verdict in favor of the party to which we hold allegiance because we have kept faith."

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, responded in closing for the Republican opponents of the measure.

"I know how distasteful it is to the Democrats to have the truth told," he said. "We have now had Democratic control a little over nine months. That control has cast its malign influences over two great countries. Mexico—"

The Democrats howled with laughter when Mr. Mann mentioned that republic.

"Mexico," he repeated, "lies prostrate and bleeding, and the only response it receives is laughter on the Democratic side. The United States lies prostrate also. Factories are closed, stock values are depreciated, money is hoarded, millions of men are out of work. What do you Democrats offer? You are trying to revive business by inflation of the currency. There has never been a time when hard times came when the Democrats did not propose inflation.

"We told you when you passed the tariff bill that it would not produce results. It has not. You, by your haste, admit it. The only man who has not heard of the hard times is Speaker Clark.

"You staked all your Democratic chances on the Underwood tariff. That has failed. You now stake your chances on that scheme that has never in the history of the world proved a success—inflation. We Republicans accept the challenge of Mr. Underwood and will meet you at the polls next November, when the country will give the Republicans control over the next House by an unwieldy majority."

CURRENCY BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Creates Reservoirs of Reserves to Relieve Stringency and Protect Solvent Banks in Time of Stress, and Creates a Federal Board of Supervision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The new bill affecting the currency, banking, and finances of the country is one of the most far-reaching measures relating to finance that has been enacted in many years.

Generally speaking, the first steps to be taken to bring into operation the nation's new financial system will be through an organization committee of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, and Controller of the Currency. Banks have sixty days within which to file their applications for membership in the new system, and one year's time is allowed before the Government will compel the dissolution of any national bank that refuses to join.

The new law will make little direct change in the operation of the present national banks, except to allow them to loan a certain amount of their funds upon farm mortgages. Its chief purpose is to add a new piece of machinery to the banking system that will "take up the slack" during the changing business conditions of each year; that will give the banks a place to convert quickly their assets into cash in time of need, and that will bring out new Federal currency when it is needed, and retire it when money becomes cheap.

Banks are now required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits as reserves, part in cash in their own vaults and parts redeposited in the banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other designated cities. In times of sudden financial demands, when banks have loaned up to the full limit of their resources, these reserves furnish little relief, because if they are paid out to meet demands the banks are left in a precarious condition.

The basic principle of the new law is to get these reserve funds out into circulation when necessary, without lessening the safety of any bank and to provide a place to which local banks may rush in a crisis and get cash for the prime commercial paper they hold in their vaults.

Reservoirs of Reserves.

This is to be accomplished through a chain of regional reserve banks, or "reservoirs of reserves," in which all banks shall deposit a stated part of the money they are required to hold as reserves. Under the new system, when a financial flurry comes, the banks can take commercial paper, such as notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, to these "reservoirs," and secure the use of their own reserves, or if necessary even the reserves of other banks, by depositing this security.

The new regional banks will receive about one-half of the bank reserves of the country. They, in turn, will be permitted to loan back to the banks all but 35 per cent. of these reserves, so that in case of emergency millions of cash can be brought out into circulation quickly. The banks will have to pay for these loans, however, as individuals have to pay for a loan from any local bank, and this charge is expected to prevent the too free use of the reserves held by the regional banks.

A new form of paper currency is also provided for, to come out in case of emergency, and is expected to go back into the hands of the Government which times are normal. These "Treasury notes" will be printed by the Government and issued through each regional reserve bank, and will bear the guarantee both of the regional bank and the Government.

If the demand for currency in any section of the country exceeds the supply of circulating money, a regional bank can secure this new money from the Government and put it into circulation; but a gold reserve of 40 per cent. and commercial paper equal to the full value of the note must be held as a reserve behind each note so issued. This provision is expected to be the influence that will draw the new money back into retirement when it is no longer needed.

Analysis of the Bill.

The following analysis presents the details of the new law without adhering closely to the technical division or language of the measure:

At the head of the system will stand a Federal Reserve Board at Washington, appointed by the President, and to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and five other members. Two of these shall be expert bankers, but none shall have banking affiliations or own bank stock during his service. This board will exercise general control over the entire system.

The temporary "organization committee," or the Federal Reserve Board, will select from eight to twelve cities where regional reserve banks shall be located, and will divide the entire country geographically with these cities as the centres of districts. All national banks in a district will be required to subscribe for stock of the regional reserve bank in that district, and to keep a portion of their reserves there.

Local banks will be known as "member banks," because they will own the stock of the regional reserve bank of their district. Each member bank will be required to take capital stock of the regional reserve bank equal to 6 per cent. of the member bank's capital and surplus. The capital of the regional bank will increase or decrease so that it always represents 6 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of all the banks of the district that have joined the system.

National banks are compelled to join, and State banks are permitted to if they bring their reserve requirements up to the standard set for national banks, and submit to national examinations.

Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve banks is permitted only in case enough banks do not join in any district to provide a capital stock of $4,000,000. In such event the public may purchase the stock in quantities limited to $25,000 for each individual; but the voting of this stock will be placed in the hands of Government representatives on the Board of Directors of the regional reserve bank.

Restricts Business with Public.

The regional reserve banks may do business only with their member banks, not with the public, except that certain "open market operations," such as the purchase and sale of gold, Government or municipal bonds, and certain forms of bills of exchange, are permitted. These banks will make their earnings from the loans made to member banks and from the purchase and sale of bonds and foreign bills of exchange.

Member banks will be compelled to put up in cash only one-half of their subscription to the capital of the new banks; the rest can be called for if needed by the regional bank. Dividends of 6 per cent. will be paid on this stock of the member banks, and the stock will be non-taxable. After these dividends are paid, one-half of the surplus net earnings goes to create a regional surplus fund, and when this has reached 40 per cent. of the regional bank's paid-in capital, these earnings are to go into the United States Treasury. The balance of the net earnings is to be paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

With the machinery thus created for a new banking system that is supplemental to the commercial banks of the country, the law provides for a gradual transfer of part of the bank reserves to these new "reservoir" banks. In order not to disturb business conditions, or to withdraw too suddenly the heavy deposits of country banks in the large cities, the law provides that three years may be consumed in shifting these balances, and that if necessary part of the reserves transfered to the regional banks may consist of commercial paper.

Reserve Requirements

The amount of reserve required from every bank under the new law, and the place where it must be kept, are as follows:

COUNTRY BANKS—Total reserve required, 15 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Five-twelfths must be held in the bank's own vaults for two years, and four-twelfths after that time. For the first year two-twelfths must be kept in the regional bank, increasing one-twelfth each six months thereafter until it reaches five-twelfths of the total reserve. For three years the unallotted part of the reserves must be kept in the banks of reserve cities; after that time it must be kept either in the country banks' vaults or in the regional reserve bank.

RESERVE CITY BANKS—Total reserve required, 15 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent of time deposits. Six-fifteenths must be kept in the banks' vaults for the first two years and five-fifteenths after that time. Three-fifteenths must be kept in the regional reserve bank for the first year, increasing one-fifteenth every six months thereafter until it reaches five-fifteenths. For three years the unallotted portion of the reserve may be kept in other banks, in its own vaults, or in the regional bank; after that time in one of the latter two places.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANKS (New York, Chicago, and St. Louis)—Total reserve required, 18 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent of time deposits. Six eighteenths must be kept in the bank's own vaults, seven-eighteenths in the regional reserve banks, and the remaining five-eighteenths in either place the bank may choose.

These immense funds of reserves from "member banks," together with Government moneys, will make up the deposits of the regional reserve banks. Each of these banks will be administered by a board of nine Directors, six of whom will be elected by the banks, and three appointed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Discounting Commercial Paper.

The regional reserve banks may rediscount—that is, buy at a discount from its members banks—"prime commercial paper," when the member banks desire to convert these assets into money. The exact terms of this important provision as to the character of paper upon which the regional reserve banks may furnish cash are as follows:

Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand notice and protest by such bank, any Federal (regional) reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions—that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States.

Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days; provided, that notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal (regional) reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

The regional banks may also discount "acceptances" based on the importation or exportation of goods.

Issue of Treasury Notes.

The new Treasury notes, which are to furnish the "elastic" element in the currency system and to add to the country's circulating money in time of need, will come into use in the following way:

The notes will be printed by the Government, with a distinctive style for each regional reserve bank. One of the three Directors named by the Federal Reserve Board for each regional bank will be known as the "Federal Reserve Agent" for that bank, and a supply of the notes will be placed in his custody.

Should a regional bnak desire to pay out more money than its cash resources will permit, the law provides that it may put some of its rediscounted commercial paper into the hands of the "Federal Reserve Agent," and receive in return the new Treasury notes. For each note that it puts out into circulation the regional reserve bank must set aside in gold 40 per cent. of the value of the note as a guarantee for the redemption. This gold, with the commercial paper held by the "Federal Reserve Agent," is the protection behind the new money; but these notes will also be guaranteed by the Government, and may be redeemed in gold at the United States Treasury.

Each regional bank, under the act, must keep a reserve of 35 per cent. of the deposits it has received, besides the 40 per cent. gold reserve, for the Treasury notes it issues. If the gold reserve behind the notes falls below 40 per cent., a heavy tax is imposed on the bank, which in turn adds the tax to the rate it charges member banks for rediscounts. This was designed to stop inflation and contraction of currency. In times of sudden stress, the Federal Reserve Board can suspend these reserve provisions, in order to furnish quick relief to any community.

One regional bank cannot again pay out the notes of another, except under heavy tax. These notes are expected to return to the regional banks and be withdrawn from circulation when the need for their use passes.

Only Bank Currency Disturbed.

None of the existing forms of currency, except the national bank notes, will be disturbed by the new law. The United States bonds, now used to secure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of $25,000,000 a year by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes, or short-term 3 per cent. bonds will take their place. National bank currency is expected gradually to retire.

The Federal Reserve Board will exercise final control over the entire operation of the system. It can compel one regional bank to loan to another in time of need; can suspend all restrictions surrounding the reserves which regional banks must hold; and can remove Directors of regional reserve banks whenever it is believed necessary.

While the banks retain control of the boards of the regional reserve banks, their connection with the Federal Reserve Board is only through an Advisory Council, made up of one representative from each Federal reserve district. This council will meet in Washington, to confer with the Federal Reserve Board "on general business conditions," and to make recommendations and suggestions concerning discount rates, note issues, and reserve conditions.

An important change in national banking methods, embraced in the new law, will permit all national banks except those in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, to make direct loans on five-year farm mortgages, up to 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus, or up to one-third of their time deposits. Another provision in the law permits national banks having a capital of $1,000,000 or more, to open foreign branches. Similar authority is given to the regional reserve banks, the purpose being to facilitate the development of American trade abroad.

CHANGES MADE IN THE BILL.

House Conferees Restore Controller to Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Glass, author of the Currency bill in its original shape, made the following statement to-night of the important agreements reached by the conferees:

The House conferees restored the Secretary of Agriculture and Controller of Currency to the organization committee. The House conferees restored the Controller of the Currency to the Federal Reserve Board, giving th President power to appoint five members with ten-year terms instead of six with six-year terms. The House conferees struck out the provision from the Senate bill authorizing domestic acceptances.

The House conferees threw out the so-called insurance-of-deposit provision and the Senate provision permitting Federal reserve notes to be used as reserves in individual banks.

The House inserted a provision requiring that the net earnings going to the Government should be applied to the gold redemption fund or to the reduction of the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

The House inserted a provision requiring that branch banks be operated by a board of seven Directors, having the same qualifications as Directors of the Federal reserve banks, four to be appointed by the parent bank and three by the Federal Reserve Board.

The House altered the Senate reserve features so as to extend the transition period from two to three years, as was provided in the House bill. The House so altered the Senate reserve provision as to require that at least one-third of the reserves of country banks should be held in the vaults of the local bank, whereas the Senate provision permitted all the reserves to be held in the vaults of the reserve bank.

The House conferees practically restored the collection at par on checks and exchanges.

A new section on bank examinations was written, omitting some of the objectionable provisions put in by the Senate. The House conferees so amended the Senate bond provision as to require the retirement over a period of twenty years of about $300,000,000 of the bond-secured national banknotes, whereas the Senate amendment did not provide for the retirement of more than $125,000,000.

The House conferees threw out the provision prohibiting Directors of the Federal reserve banks, Class C, from being stockholders of any bank and practically restored the House provision requiring Directors of this class to be selected from a list supplied by the Federal Reserve Board.

The House conferees practically restored the House restriction in the matter of requiring one Federal reserve bank to re-discount for another Federal reserve bank.

The House conferees limited the denominations of the notes to be issued to $5 minimum, striking out the $1 and $2 provision of the Senate, which, it was contended, would cause inflation.

The Senate provision fixing the number of banks at not less than eight or more than twelve stands as against the House provision making the number not less than twelve.

There was a compromise on the minimum capital, the Senate bill requiring $3,000,000 and the House bill $5,000,000. The capital was finally fixed at $4,000,000.

The Senate provision striking the Secretary of Agriculture off the Federal Reserve Board prevailed.

The Senate method of balloting for Directors was retained.

The increase of gold reserve beyond the net issues to 40 per cent., with a tax of 1 per cent. on all amounts between 40 and 35, stands.

The method of raising the capital of the Federal reverse banks on capital and surplus of member banks, instead of on capital alone, was retained in the Senate amendment.

The increase of salaries of members of the Federal Reserve Board from $10,000 to $12,000 is retained.

There were several hundred alterations of the text of the Senate amendment.

WILLIAMS FOR CONTROLLER.

Assistant Secretary's Nomination May Go to Senate To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—That John Skelton Williams, of Virginia, former President of the Seaboard Air Line and now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Controller of the Currency seems to be assured as a result of the inclusion in the Currency Bill of a provision making the Controller a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and increasing his salary to $12,000 a year.

The office of Controller has been vacant since last April, and it has been the understanding in official circles that the place was being held open for Mr. Williams, who has been practically exercising supervision over the Controller's office.

The delay in filling the vacancy was due to the intention to await the outcome of the currency legislation, with the purpose of appointing Mr. Williams if membership on the Federal Reserve Board was given to the Controller. It is the understanding that Mr. Williams will be the executive officer of the new banking and currency system, and as such a powerful factor in national finance.

It was said to-night that Mr. Williams's nomination for Controller would go to the Senate to-morrow. Already there is talk of opposition. Mr. Williams has been accused of being the Nemesis of the National City Bank of New York. Recently he has been criticised for his part in the deposit of $1,000,000 in national banks in Washington for the benefit of the Munsey Trust Company in connection with its purchase of the United States Trust Company, upon which a run had been started. Mr. Williams's brother is President of the Munsey Trust Company of Washington.

Few names have been mentioned so far for appointment on the Federal Reserve Board. The foremost of these is James J. Hill of St. Paul. Close official friends of the President have been urging him to ask Mr. Hill to accept membership, and it is believed that the Administration is anxious to have him. Mr. Hill has indicated that he could not accept the office.

BANKS EAGER TO ENTER.

Many Applications to Join Reserve System Received by Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—What Treasury officials regarded as an indication of how financial circles will receive the new Federal currency system came today in a message to Secretary McAdoo from the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, one of the largest institutions in New England. The message said that the Executive Committee of the bank had voted unanimously to advise its Directors to accept the new law and enter the system.

Receipts at the Treasury of scores of informal applications from all parts of the country has led Mr. McAdoo to believe that there can be no question now that a large part of the national banks intend to come into the system. There are about 7,000 national banks in the United States. A few hundred have already wired their intention to apply for membership in the Federal system, but a rush of applications is expected as soon as the bill is signed by President Wilson. Many of the banks, realizing that they cannot get in the first application, and not caring particularly about the relative position they may obtain, are understood to be waiting the signing of the bill.

Applications to-day came from Waterloo, Iowa; Boston, Omaha, Westfield, N. J.; Chattanooga, Madison, Wis.; Lynchburg, Va.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Wilmington, Del.; Bloomington and Springfield, Ill.; Marion, Ind.; Columbia and Sedalia, Mo.; St. Johns, Ore., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Topeka and Parsons, Kan.

VAN TUYL APPROVES BILL.

Deserves a Good Trial and Won't Hurt Banks, Says Banking Head.

Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, when asked his opinion of the new Currency bill yesterday, said that as yet he could see nothing in it that would in any way be a disadvantage to any institution under national charter.

"There are many portions of it that seem to call for quite a change from present banking methods," he continued. "I am confident that should the operation of the bill prove detrimental to the banking business the Administration will be anxious to make the necessary recommendations to correct defects. Were I a national banker, I would immediately file my application to join the Federal Reserve Association, and I think that almost every national bank of importance will pursue the same course.

"The bill is a modern and progressive measure deserving a good, substantial trial, and, with everybody working in the right direction, it will be a benefit to all business interests.

"If all bankers and business men would pay proper attention to developing our industrial, commercial and agricultural enterprises and give the utmost support to our national banking system, the uncertainty that now seems to exist would immediately pass away and the year 1914 be looked upon as a good, substantial business year."

Drives the Curious from Night Court

Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy cleared the Woman's Night Court last night of persons who he said came there in search of amusement. Handsomely gowned women, with their men escorts, were ordered to depart, and when the first case was called there was no one in the room but the court officers, newspaper reporters, and prisoners.

Milo

The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE of QUALITY

A Christmas gift that will reflect your good taste, a box of 50 or 100 Milos

Cork Tips Plain Ends

The Surbrug Co.

SAYS WHITMAN GRASPS FOR ALL

Continued from Page 1.

hostile criticism at the Criminal Court building. It was asserted by friends of Whitman that the Executive had gone far out of his way to stand by Senator Wagner and that Gov. Glynn rather than Whitman had been worsted in the affair.

Reports from up-State District Attorneys came to Mr. Whitman. They were not hostile, but encouraging, and leaned to the view that the Association of New York State District Attorneys would be pleased to have Whitman empowered to make a systematic, Statewide investigation of graft conditions.

It was learned that Gov. Glynn had in his office when he made his statement public a letter from one of the highest legal authorities in the State recommending the appointment of Whitman.

Osborne Writes to Whitman.

Osborne late in the afternoon sent a letter to Whitman, in which he tried to set himself right in the controversy. This is the letter:

Law Offices of
OSBORNE, LAMB & CARVAN,
115 Broadway, New York.
Dec. 22, 1913.

The Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Criminal Court Building, New York City.

My Dear Judge: It does seem to me that it was entirely unnecessary that there should be an apparent conflict between us. The only difference seems to be as to who first thought of the idea that you be made Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York.

If it was your idea, it was greatly to your credit, because it is manifest that such a thought would evince a desire on your part to pursue criminals wherever found, and it would enlarge the powers of an extremely capable and successful District Attorney.

When the idea was suggested to me by you, as you know, I took it up enthusiastically, and I stated to you that I did not have a staff of trained assistants, nor a corps of detectives, all of which you have, and that you and I, by co-operating together, could save money for the State and accomplish a great deal of good. It was with this spirit that I submitted the matter to Gov. Glynn.

It was then the greatest pleasure to say that I took the initiative in this matter if I could truthfully do so, and the only reason why the matter becomes of importance to me is because I went to Gov. Glynn and told him that I came from you and that it was your idea. After it was made to appear in the public press that the idea was mine I was compelled to tell the exact facts to Gov. Glynn.

It seems to me that the more you desire the position of Deputy Attorney General, the greater it is to your credit.

I do think, as far as you can, you ought to correct the impression which has gone out to the public that I initiated this idea, whereas, as you know, I simply fell in with the great enthusiasm with your idea and with the ideas of others whose opinions are of great value to me.

I therefore think you should at once write a letter to the Governor and to the press, stating the following facts: That you sent for me to come to your house, and that I came to your house at your invitation, and that while I was there, you suggested to me this idea, and that your purpose in sending for me was to suggest this idea.

It seems to me that the idea does you so much credit that you ought to rush to welsome the opportunity to tell the public that you originated it, and that you wanted to be made Deputy Attorney General not because you desired more power, but because you believed the ends of public justice required it.

The fact that you did suggest the idea is so apparent to the Governor that it is useless for us to have a conflict about it. Firstly, you spoke to certain officials who have communicated with the Governor and stated to him that you communicated with them; secondly, you made a request that Mr. Rubino go to see the Governor, and he did so. He stated to the Governor that he came at your request. Lastly, you requested me to see the Governor, and I did do so.

Will you please let me hear from you this afternoon, because it becomes absolutely necessary for me to set the public right about this matter.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES W. OSBORNE.

I would not care a hang except that I told the Governor that I came from you. I would be only too glad to father the idea.

In an interview supplementing his letter Mr. Osborne explained that it was his belief that Mr. Whitman, as a Republican, and he, as a Democrat, would make a good "combination" for the cleaning up of the State. When he presented the matter to the Governor, he said, the point of law involved had not occurred to him. It was his understanding, he said, that an opinion of the Attorney General was on record opposing the appointment of a District Attorney as a general deputy attorney to try cases in a county other than his own.

"But, after all," Osborne added, "this whole matter is merely one of tempest in a teapot so far as Whitman and I are concerned."

No Politics, Says Whitman.

After the District Attorney received Osborne's letter he gave out a formal statement setting forth his side of the case, and answering Osborne on some points. Mr. Whitman pointed out that it was not reasonable to believe that a District Attorney who had just been re-elected unanimously would be "impelled" to seek "official prominence by such a designation." This is Mr. Whitman's statement:

To any one familiar with the inquiry being carried on under the direction of this office into the charges, publicly made, of graft and official corruption, the suggestion that matters of politics have influenced my assistants or myself, the Magistrates or the Grand Jury, must seem most amazing. Had we not begun such an investigation, we certainly would have failed in our duty.

Mr. Hennessy's declaration that he could supply evidence justifying criminal prosecution has been abundantly verified. There is no evidence in my possession at the present moment of wrongdoing on the part of public officials which cannot be prosecuted in this county. Crimes or the acts or effects thereof (in the language of the statute) committed in various counties of the State, partly here and partly elsewhere, have been alleged, and we are investigating them as conscientiously and laboriously as we are able. And it is a serious and tedious task.

I have been, as Mr. James W. Osborne, the Governor's Commissioner, knows, at all times willing to render him any possible assistance. He came to my office not a great while ago. I gave him the names of one or two witnesses whom I thought might be helpful to him and a transcript of the records here, assuring him that he or his representative should have full access to everything that might come to this office for such disposition as he desired.

He has several times asked my assistance, and has telephoned and conferred with me from time to time, and I am sure that he has never had even a suspicion that there has been the least unwillingness to co-operate with him and aid him in his work in any possible way. I think he is right in his statement that it was my suggestion last Wednesday, when he was in conversation with me about the general situation, that I could best help him and there would be less likelihood of duplicating the work if I could be designated by the Attorney General, at the Governor's request, as adviser to Mr. Osborne, who is a State officer, and that possibly, in the event of indictments, it would be wise that such designation should be continued.

The details of the matter were not thoroughly discussed, but this general arrangement has been suggested in the public press over and over again during the last month, and Mr. Osborne seemed enthusiastically in favor of it.

Had Talked with Justices.

I did talk with several of the Justices of the Supreme Court, both before and after conferring with Mr. Osborne, as I usually have done in connection with important matters affecting the administration of the criminal law in this county. During the conversation with Mr. Osborne the question of the support of the bench came up, and we both agreed that it was very desirable and that undoubtedly it would be given.

I did not consider that I was making a request of Mr. Osborne to do something for me, and I am perfectly sure that at that time he didn't so consider it. Assuming, however, that he did or that others do, there certainly was nothing improper or illegal in my so doing.

As far as any political advantage which might accrue to me from the prominence obtained by being temporarily designated as a deputy to assist a Commissioner, I think it will occur to any reasonable man that one who has been unanimously re-elected District Attorney of this county would hardly be impelled to seek official prominence by such a designation.

We have been actuated in everything that we have done in connection with the so-called graft investigation with a sincere desire to bring out the truth and benefit the law, and by no other motive whatever.

Discusses the Graft Inquiry.

The District Attorney, after issuing his statement, discussed the graft inquiry for the purpose of showing that he had not sought to make the investigation, as had been charged, for political reasons, but that it had been thrust upon him. Witnesses, he pointed out, had given evidence tending to show that there was a definite "plan" whereby State contractors were mulcted for "campaign contributions" for the Democratic State committee.

"As a result of the investigation thus far," said Whitman, "five indictments have been found. The evidence on which these indictments were based was submitted to the Grand Jury only after careful examination of the law, and the facts convinced me that the courts in New York County had jurisdiction over the offenses charged.

"The District Attorney of New York County plans to continue this investigation until its completion and to prosecute every person who has committed a crime, any part of which, or any act essential to which has been committed in the County of New York."

This was taken to mean that Mr. Whitman would proceed immediately, not only with the trial of Arthur A. McLean, Democratic State Treasurer for the last sixteen years, but also with the trials of Everett Fow

HUERTA AIDS BANKS BY HOLIDAY DECREE

Relieves Capital Institutions from Paying Checks for Twelve Days.

CRASH SEEMS IMMINENT

Business Men Foresee Bankruptcy —Most Americans Have Withdrawn Their Deposits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—The financial situation reached a crisis to-day when the London and Mexico Bank failed to open until noon. The opening followed the issuance of a Presidential decree proclaiming that a legal bank holiday existed from this date until Jan. 2. This merely means that the banks are not obliged to pay checks, letters of credit, or other drafts upon their funds, since these cannot be protested, and it will be impossible to make their non-payment within the period fixed a question of litigation or damages.

The managers of the London and Mexico Bank said that their action in closing was not due to their inability to meet their obligations, but to the fact that the public was hoarding bills on their bank, which would be relieved on the first of the year by the arrival of a considerable shipment of new banknotes with which they could meet all necessary payments.

Bank Lent Huerta $1,000,000.

It was authoritatively stated today that President Huerta's action was taken in fulfilment of the promise of the Government to protect the bank since it advanced 2,000,000 pesos ($1,000,000) to the Government on Saturday.

It was learned to-day that several American and other foreign banking institutions and business concerns made heavy withdrawals from the London and Mexico on Saturday, closing their accounts there. The managers of the bank denied that it was insolvent, admitting, however, that notes for 24,000,000 pesos were outstanding.

A run on the bank took place today, but supported by the Presidential sanction, the officials refused to pay checks of more than 200 pesos—a concession which they considered sufficient to enable depositors to meet their urgent needs. Small depositors, who furnish the greater part of the bank's business, are planning to withdraw this sum until their deposits are exhausted.

Business Men Pessimistic.

Business men here generally consider this the beginning of the general bankruptcy of the country, since it is impossible with money which is merely fiat currency to maintain the credit of these banks. The manager of the London and Mexico Bank today told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the National Bank and other concession banks were laboring under the same difficulties as his own.

Much unrest was noted on the part of the public to-day, although there were no signs of a panic. Most Americans have already withdrawn the greater part of their balances from Mexican banks and deposited them in foreign institutions.

Reports received here that Mexico had obtained a loan in Europe caused no surprise, since it has been generally understood that England, through diplomatic channels, was working to this end. Sir Lionel Carden is reported to have interested himself to bring this to pass. It is semi-officially admitted, however, that the receipt of this money will not assist President Huerta to continue his campaign against the rebels, as the bankers have practically subscribed simply the sum necessary to cover the amounts due foreign investors. It is stated that the interest on the National Railways debt, including that on notes outstanding, will be met, as well as the interest on the national debt.

Persons well posted on happenings here said to-day that President Huerta would find other ways of meeting the army pay rolls and other necessary expenses of the Government, which would enable him to continue his military operation. It is suggested that forced loans are impending, in which foreign firms will doubtless be involved. It is expected that these loans will take the form of direct taxes on all real property. Such taxes have already been levied in several States, and diplomatic protests against them have been unavailing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Dec. 23.—The officers of the branch here of the London and Mexico Bank state that they will take advantage of the new law allowing the banks to close their doors during the year-end holidays to draw up balances.

The battleships Kansas and Connecticut will arrive here to-morrow.

$7,000,000 Withdrawn in a Week.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—With the possible exception of one other institution, it is believed that no other bank than the Bank of London and Mexico will take advantage of the official edict which authorizes financial institutions to do as little or as much business as they desire during what is regarded as a financial crisis.

The approximate amount withdrawn from the banks since depositors began demanding their money several days ago is said to exceed 17,000,000 pesos. Of this amount 14,000,000 pesos ($7,000,000) has been withdrawn since last Tuesday.

The Bank of London and Mexico has in the various States twelve branches, four of which were closed some time ago on account of local conditions. These were at Monterey, Torreon, Mazatlan, and Durango. On a minor scale, the condition of the remaining branches is similar to that of the parent institution, but all are taking advantage of President Huerta's decree, which has been telegraphed to the various points where the branches are located.

FEDERALS RELEASE AMERICAN.

William Krause, Accused of Plotting, Freed at Our Request.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Word came to the State Department to-day from Mexico City that at the instance of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, the Federal Government had ordered the unconditional release of William Krause, an American who had become involved in some of the plotting incident to the present revolution. Krause is now with his family in the Mexican capital.

A report of a small skirmish near the town of Aldama, about twenty-five miles northwest of Tampico, claimed as a Federal victory, was the only war news received to-day.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 22.—A. Wallace, an American mining man, arrested for debt at Agua Prieta, Sonora, last Friday, was released to-day after a hearing at Fronteras, whither he had been taken on Sunday from Agua Prieta. Wallace said he had settled the bill of $1,300 alleged to have been due Ramon Bolanda, a Mexican, for work in Wallace's mine in Sonora.

TOKIO LIONIZES DE LA BARRA.

Army and Navy Officers in the Crowd That Cheers His Arrival.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico, and now acting as special envoy to Japan to thank her for her participation in the Mexican centennial, was greeted with enthusiasm by many hundreds of people, among them officers of the army and navy and prominent business men. A big crowd outside the railroad station formed lines and cheered the Mexican diplomat as he was driven to his hotel in a Court carriage. Another crowd welcomed him on his arrival at the hotel.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for his entertainment, and the Emperor of Japan is to give a banquet in his honor on Christmas Day.

A group of agitators and members of Parliament met this evening and passed a resolution expressing regret that no members of the Japanese Cabinet had gone to the railroad station to receive Señor de la Barra, the guest of the nation. The same group is making arrangements for the holding of a mass meeting and a lantern procession in honor of the visitor, to whom the newspapers devote much space.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—Of all the foreign warships which have arrived in Mexican waters it appears probable that the Japanese cruiser Idzumo will be the first to be represented by its marines and bluejackets in the Mexican capital. The Idzumo reached Manzanillo to-day, and it was announced at the National Palace that a contingent of Japanese would start for Mexico City this week.

SKIRMISHING NEAR TAMPICO.

German Cruiser Sails to the Oil Port—Run on Vera Cruz Bank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 22.—The German cruiser Bremen sailed this morning for Tampico, in the neighborhood of which the rebels and Federals are skirmishing.

The new Italian Minister, Signor Cambiago, arrived on the Corcovado and departed for Mexico City to-night.

Much excitement was caused here to-day by a run on the branch Bank of London and Mexico. Although it was hard pushed to meet the demands of depositors, the officials say they will be better prepared for all emergencies in the morning. This confidence is not shared by the public.

FORESEES HUERTA'S FALL.

London Daily News Thinks the Bank Crisis Portends It.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—The Daily News, in an editorial on the Mexican situation, mentions the suspension of cash payments by the banks as indicative of the approaching collapse of the Huerta régime, and gives credit to President Wilson's "steadfast policy" for preventing Mexico from falling under the heel of another dangerous military despotism."

It hopes that no sanction will be given to more of Huerta's financial schemes.

BIG CROWD AT FLEURY SALE

$10,000 Given for a Necklace That Belonged to the Dead Actress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The sale of goods that belonged to Pierrette Fleury, the actress who died from an overdose of cocaine, and of M. Deperdussin, the aeroplane inventor and financier who recently failed and was arrested, attracted a large fashionable crowd today.

Mlle. Fleury's effects realized $25,000, including $10,000 for a pearl necklace. M. Deperdussin's goods brought $4,600 for the day's sale.

At a sale at the Hôtel Drouot today of pictures from the "Château R" a total of $12,000 was realized. A small portrait of the Duc de Penthiévre by Nattier sold for $4,000, and a "Village Fête" by Jan Steen for $2,120.

N. Y. U. LAUNCHES A NEW COLLEGE

Chancellor Brown's Plan for Reorganizing Washington Sq. Division Is Approved.

SPECIAL COMMERCE WORK

Course to Combine Cultural with Vocational Training—Complete Faculty Organization.

The Council of New York University at a meeting yesterday afternoon approved a plan of Chancellor E. E. Brown to reorganize the Washington Square Collegiate Division of the university as a college, with a complete Faculty organization, for the purpose of serving the educational needs of the city more effectively. Chancellor Brown was appointed the Acting Dean of the college and Benjamin P. De Witt the acting Secretary.

The new college, to which the name Washington Square College has been given, will offer, in addition to regular four years' courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees, a special four years' course which will combine two years of cultural training with two years of specialized training in commerce and other vocational studies. The courses will be given in the afternoon and evening, as well as during the morning, so as to make it possible for men and women engaged in business during the day to attend. Although the change goes into effect Jan. 1, 1914, no changes will be made in the curriculum until the academic year 1914-15.

The new college might be said to have had its inception in 1903-04 in the collegiate extension courses organized by the University Council. This organization then was known as the Washington Square Collegiate Division. Its control was vested in two bodies—a Committee of Management, consisting of the Secretary of the university college, Secretary of the School of Pedagogy, and the University Syndic, and an Advisory Committee, consisting of all the instructors offering courses in the collegiate division.

The original purpose was to furnish courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science for graduates of normal schools, and was first given only in the junior and senior years of the college curriculum. In 1907 a sophomore class was organized to furnish three years of college instruction for graduates of recognized schools of law, medicine, theology, and commerce. In 1911 the work was extended to a full four years' course. For the past two years the division has been giving the full four years of college courses, and since 1904 it has been recommending candidates for the baccalaureate degree. The number of students in the school has increased from 133 in 1904 to 449 at the present date.

When Dr. Brown became Chancellor in 1911 one of the striking needs of the university, as he saw it, was that of replacing the machinery of control of the old collegiate division with a thoroughly organized Faculty. He regarded it from the first as a virtual college, having the number of students and the proper outline of courses that a regular college should have. It needed just the name.

TRIES TO BRIBE LAWMAKER.

Boston Man Offers $1,500 to Peters for a Consular Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Representative Peters of Massachusetts received a letter from a Boston business man to-day offering $500 to him if he would have the writer designated for examination for a consular post and $1,000 additional if he received the appointment. Mr. Peters turned the letter over to the State Department with the request that if the man applied for examination his application be rejected. What further steps may be taken in the matter have not been determined.

Mr. Peters declined to give the name of the man. The would-be briber is said to be of Italian birth or descent. He was here recently, making inquiries as to the method of obtaining a consular appointment.

The offer to Mr. Peters was written on paper bearing the man's business letter head.

AUTO YEGGMEN'S BIG HAUL.

They Wreck Lawrence P. O. Safe, Getting $4,250 in Loot.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Dec. 22.—Automobile yeggmen visited Lawrence early this morning and blew open the safe in the Post Office. They stole $2,000 worth of stamps, $2,000 worth of postal bank certificates and $250 in cash. They carelessly overlooked a bundle containing 500 stamps of various denominations.

As usual, the Long Island Railroad's bloodhounds were borrowed from Chief Robert E. Kerkam of the railroad, but the dogs were unable to get a scent because the yeggmen used an automobile. The railroad has decided, it is said, to train a pack of gasoline hounds to follow the smell of bandits' cars. Post Office Inspectors are also busy on the trail.

The Post Office faces the railroad station, and there are dwellings within 150 feet, but the yeggmen were not heard. When they blew open the safe they muffled the explosion with mail bags. J. E. Morgan Dodge, the new Postmaster, discovered the robbery as soon as he opened his office. The theft of the stamps left his supply short, and many residents who wished to dispatch Christmas gifts had to wait until a new supply could be obtained.

The Post Office clock, it was found, had stopped at 2:05 A. M., the probable hour of the explosion.

GEN. J. G. WILSON ILL.

Author and Soldier a Patient in St. Luke's Hospital.

Gen. James Grant Wilson is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital. He was taken there on Dec. 18, and the physicians say that while he shows improvement his condition is grave.

Gen. Wilson has had the good fortune during his eighty-one years of life to know personally Dickens, Thackeray, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Lincoln, Douglas, King Edward, Gladston, Fitz-Greene Halleck and other famous men. He was born in Scotland, a son of William W. Wilson, a Scotch poet and publisher, who removed to Poughkeepsie in his youth. In 1857 Gen. Wilson went to Chicago and founded The Chicago Record, the first literary journal in that section. In 1862 he was commissioned Major in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, becoming Colonel soon afterward. He was brevetted Brigadier General in 1865 and returned to New York, where he has since resided.

His first wife was Miss Jane Cogswell of New Brunswick, N. J., whom he married in 1869. His second was Mrs. Mary H. Nicholson, widow of Rear Admiral John W. Nicholson, whom he married in this city in 1907. Gen. Wilson is President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is the author of many historical and biographical works.

MRS. S. P. READ ARRESTED.

Widow of American Consul in Trouble with London Hotels.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A woman who gave the name of Mrs. Hannah Gordon Watson, but who, it was learned later, is the widow of Sheridan Pitt Read of New York, who was formerly American Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, and who died from heart disease in London on Oct. 31, 1912, was charged to-day at the Bow Street Police Court with obtaining by false pretenses credit to the amount of $40 from a London hotel.

It was said that other similar charges were pending against her.

J. Arthur Barratt, an American barrister practising in London, appeared on behalf of the United States Embassy and explained to the magistrate that Mrs. Read said she was expecting a remittance from America. The magistrate thereupon ordered that the defendant be remanded for a week and admitted her to bail on sureties of $250.

Mrs. Read, who comes from New Hampshire, has resided in Europe for some time.

The testimony showed that Mrs. Read went to the hotel last week with four children and brought with her two valises. When she was asked to pay her current bill she departed, ostensibly to cash a draft. Later in the day she sent a man for the two valises, saying she wished to have her initials put on them. She was arrested on Saturday and to-day appealed to the American Embassy for assistance.

Sheridan Pitt Read was a relative of John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

FIND LEEHAN DRUNK IN SUBWAY HERE

Man Acquitted of Murder by Mrs. Lynch's Efforts Reprimanded by Magistrate.

WON'T DRINK AGAIN, HE SAYS

Sponsor Supposed Man She Befriended Was with His Family in New Hampshire.

William J. Leehan, who was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner in Toms River on last Saturday, after the evidence in the case had shown that he had been addicted to drink, was arrested yesterday afternoon hopelessly intoxicated in the Manhattan Street station of the subway. When arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Men's Night Court last night Leehan was very penitent and assured the Court that he did not intend to return to the habits which brought him into disfavor before the murder. The Magistrate discharged him with a reprimand.

Some one telephoned to the West 125th Street police station yesterday afternoon that a man was intoxicated in the Manhattan Street subway station. Patrolman Connors went to the station and found Leehan there. In the police station Leehan gave his right name and an address in Toms River. When arraigned in court Magistrate Marsh asked him if he had ever been arrested before and he replied that he had been arrested in New Jersey for drunkenness.

"Have you ever been arrested for anything else?" asked the Magistrate.

"I have," Leehan replied, "but please, your Honor, don't ask me about that; I don't want to talk about it. And I'm sorry that I got drunk, and won't do it again. But I've had so much trouble and was so worried I wasn't responsible."

Several newspaper reporters who had attended Leehan's trial in Toms River and knew him waited for him in the hall, and, when he saw them, he made no further effort to hide his identity. He begged them to "be easy" with him, saying that he had come to New York on Saturday night after eight months in prison and was so unnerved that he had taken his first drinks without realizing the consequences.

He had about $25 when arrested, and told the police that he had had $50 when he went to sleep in the Subway station. The money was in two pockets, he said, and he asserted that some one must have picked one of his pockets in the Subway station.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch, through whose efforts W. J. Leehan was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Turner, said last night over the telephone to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that she could not believe that the man arrested in Harlem was Leehan. He had visited on Saturday with his uncle and aunt and her agent for his home in Manchester, N. H., she asserted. If he had returned to New York, she said, she thought he would have to have made quick railroad connections.

"My responsibility for Leehan has ended," she said. "I never had confidence in his ability to leave drink alone. I did not defend him from drinking. I defended him from a charge of murder. I don't think he has been reformed from drinking, though I had hoped for better things from him."

GET TWO OF 'ARSON SQUAD.'

Police Arrest Badly Wanted Suffragettes—Mrs. Pankhurst Sails.

CHELTENHAM, Dec. 22.—"Miss Red" and "Miss Black," two members of a militant suffragette "arson squad," who had eluded the police on many occasions, were brought up at the Police Court here to-day on a charge of setting fire yesterday to Alstone Lawn, a large mansion on the outskirts of this city.

The women, who have been renamed for police court purposes, they refused to reveal their true names, were seen in the neighborhood of the burned building, and when arrested their stockings were found to be soaked with kerosene, which had overflowed from the cans they emptied on the woodwork of the mansion. They appeared in the prisoners' inclosure barefooted. They were remanded.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Pankhurst left London yesterday for Paris on the way to Switzerland to recuperate from weakness brought about by a "hunger and thirst strike" in Holloway Jail from which she was released on Dec. 17. Her departure was not accompanied by any of the usual demonstrations.

Rumors were in circulation to-day that relations were strained between Sylvia and Christabal Pankhurst, the two daughters of the militant leader, in consequence of Sylvia's determination to concentrate her campaign in the East End of London and in efforts to co-operate with the members of the Labor Party. Christabal disapproves of this scheme and is said to be withholding funds.

EMPLOYES HONOR McANENY.

More Than 1,000 Hold a Dinner for Borough President.

Employes of the city departments which come under the jurisdiction of the Borough President gave a dinner in honor of Borough President McAneny at Terrace Garden last night. A handsome bronze figure representing "Duty" was presented to Mr. McAneny by the employes of the Department of Public Works. There were more than 1,000 at the dinner, and the Borough President was cheered repeatedly. Henry J. Case presided. At the guest table were Julian B. Beatty, D. K. R. Patterson, E. V. Frothingham, Leo Arnstein, Louis V. Graves, E. P. Goodrich and Rudolph P. Miller.

A number of songs written for the occasion and sung to popular airs made the dinner a lively affair.

Mr. McAneny thanked the men of his department when called on. He said he was against any reduction in salaries of city employes unless the men deserved it, and such cases he thought so few as to be hardly worth mentioning.

ONTARIO PREMIER ILL HERE.

Sir James Whitney Came to New York for a Rest.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, has been ill at the Hotel Manhattan for a week, it was learned last night, but is now slowly improving, according to Dr. Pyne, his private physician, who has traveled with him since he left Ontario. Dr. Pyne said last night that Sir James had left Ontario for a rest. He had suffered from nervous strain and overwork, and since coming to the United States, said the doctor, he had slowly improved and was expected to be able to return to Ontario within a short time.

"But there's no hurry," Dr. Pyne added. "What Sir James needs is a rest, and he will stay here or in some other congenial place until he has thoroughly regained his strength. His condition is not at all grave. I can say that he is better to-day than he has been for some time."

TO BOLT ASSEMBLY CAUCUS.

Independents Fail to Indorse a Candidate for Speaker.

The Speakership situation and the Assembly rules were topics of discussion at a conference held late yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Brevoort by independent Assemblymen-elect, grouped together to devise ways and means to keep the next Assembly free from boss rule. There were twenty present, fourteen Progressives, four Republicans, and two Democrats.

The conferees failed to unite on a candidate for Speaker, though its committee, of which S. Clinton Crane is Chairman, indorsed Clinton T. Horton of Erie. It was decided to hold another meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany on Jan. 5, two days before the new Assembly must organize, and to invite all the members of the Assembly, regardless of party, to join. Steps were taken to have all the Assemblymen-elect in the entire State interviewed by some member of the conference prior to this meeting, with a view of having them pledge themselves to remain out of their party caucus.

Beveridge C. Dunlop of Rockland said it was essential that those opposed to Barnes's continued domination should stay out of the Republican caucus, because he was certain Mr. Barnes would control a majority of the Republican Assemblymen-elect.

"Where did the gentleman get his information? It differs from mine," said Mr. Crane, who later remarked that he understood Republican organization could control only thirty-two of the seventy-nine new members listed as Republicans.

Those who attended the meeting were Murray, Suffrin, Sliecker, Schaap, Findlater and Meyer of New York; Ittleman, McRoberts, and Scheidemann of Kings; Henschel and Patton from the Bronx, Dunlop of Rockland, Weed of Nassau, and Garrison of Dutchess, all Progressives. The Republicans were Crane and Nelson of New York, Eadie of Queens, and Law of Westchester, and the Democrats were Walker of New York and Martin of Westchester. Knapp, Republican, of Chemung, and Fish, Progressive, of Putnma, sent word that they were in full accord with the purposes and views of the conference.

Albert G. Farr, Banker, Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Albert G. Farr, Vice President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home to-day. He was 62 years old. Mr. Farr became a partner in the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, in 1891. He was a large stockholder in the Michigan State Telephone Company and the Terre Haute Water Works Company. Mr. Farr was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1851, and was graduated from the high school at Columbus, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1882. He left the law to become a banker.

TELLS OF TORTURE IN WHITE SLAVERY

Helen Willoughby's Pitiful Story Followed by Arrest of Frank Pezzella.

BURNED WITH HOT POKER

Police Find Man Smoking Opium in His West Thirty-seventh Street Apartment.

A seventeen-year-old girl stopped a policeman on West Thirty-seventh Street on Saturday night and said she wanted to be taken to her home at 525 West Fiftieth Street. The policeman took the girl to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where she told her story to Matron Sheridan.

She said she was Helen Willoughby, and told of meeting a young man named Frank Pezzella at a dance on Thanksgiving night, and making an engagement to meet him the following day. He took her, she said, to 258 West Thirty-seventh Street, where he said he was going to introduce her to his parents. Inside the place she found herself locked alone with him in an apartment. When she pleaded to be permitted to leave, according to her story, he attacked her and told her that he would kill her unless she remained with him.

Under constant threats of death she did what he bade her, she said, until last Saturday night. Then she rebelled against the life he compelled her to lead, she said, and he stabbed her with a knife, and then tied her to a chair. Then he heated a poker and burned her three times on the left arm, after which he ordered her out to the street, with the threat that he would kill her if she did not return and bring him money.

She was still suffering intense pain from the burns when she met the policemen, and told her story at the station. Detectives Dolan, Mahoney, and Finn were assigned to the case. On Sunday they found the apartment where Pezzella had kept the girl, and last night they hid outside of his rooms on the fire escape.

When Pezzella returned to his flat last night, he was admitted by another girl. The first thing that he asked was where the Willoughby girl was. When he was told that she had not returned, he lay down on the bed, took an opium pipe from under it, and prepared some of the drug for smoking.

When he was partly under the influence of the drug, Detective Finn broke into the room. Pezzella staggered to his feet and made a lunge at him with a knife, but was soon beaten into submission.

Pezzella was then taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where the knife was identified by the girl as the one with which he had stabbed her. The prisoner was locked up on several serious charges, including abduction, felonious assault, and having possession of an opium layout.

The girl was allowed to return to her home, at 525 West Fiftieth Street, where she lived with her married sister.

FINDS A HOMELY WIFE.

Girl Offers to Wed Printer Who Prefers Wealth to Beauty.

Ralphe Herman of 19 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, who advertised a few days ago for a homely wife with money who could set him up in business as a printer, and who has since received about twenty-five answers, said last night that he believed he had found the woman he wanted in Miss Rose Beckman, 20 years old, of Westchester, N. Y. Writing of her looks, she said:

"I think you will agree with me that my homeliness is incomparable." Herman left Yonkers last night to have a conference with the young woman.

BARON DE FREYNE RETURNS.

Lost Heir to Irish Estates Is at His Home in Roscommon.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—Baron De Freyne, the mystery of whose whereabouts was revived when he succeeded to the title three months ago, returned to his ancestral seat, French Park, County Roscommon, yesterday, according to The Daily Sketch.

The Baron, it will be recalled, is reported to have served in the United States Army in the Philippines as Sergt. French.

DECIDES ON CUBAN LOAN.

Government Will Award It to Bankers Offering the Best Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—President Menocal and the Cabinet are determined to call for bids for a $10,000,000 loan between Jan. 15 and 20. Bidders will be invited to send sealed tenders under assurance that the loan will be awarded to the bankers making the best bid.

Assurances are again given that the Government does not expect to respect the claim of Speyer & Co.

NEW AMBRIM DISASTERS.

Further Eruptions Cause Loss of Life—Steamers Rescue 1,300.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Fresh eruptions have caused further destruction of life among the natives of the Island of Ambrim in the New Hebrides, according to a report received to-day at the Ministry of Marine from the Captain of the French gunboat Kersaint on his arrival at Noumea, New Caledonia.

Dip Point, on the western coast of the island, has been buried beneath a heavy fall of cinders. Many of the inhabitants are missing. Two local steamers rescued 1,300 natives.

No European or American has been hurt.

W. A. CHANLER OPERATED ON

Hospital Authorities Now Say His Injury Is a Fractured Knee.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—William Astor Chanler to-day underwent an operation for a fractured knee. It was successfully performed by Dr. C. W. du Bouchet, who removed a clot of blood. The patient was slightly feverish afterward, but there was no other aaverse symptom.

It had been reported on Dec. 8 that Mr. Chanler was lying seriously ill at the American Hospital at Neuilly, as a result of an automobile accident or a bullet wound. The hospital authorities refused to define the injury until to-day.

ROOSEVELT SUCCESSFUL.

Has Begun the Collection of Zoological Specimens.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has arrived at Fazenada Palmerias, in the State of Matto Grosso. He has already begun the collection of zoological specimens.

Reports reaching here state that the trip so far has been satisfactory in every particular.

Witzel's Estate $66,741.

Joseph Witzel, proprietor of Witzel's Point Grove on Long Island Sound, who died at Collége Point on Oct. 25, left an estate valued at $66,741, according to the affidavit filed yesterday with Transfer Tax Appraiser Philip Frank of Queens. Witzel began his career in this country as a cobbler. The ground on which the grove stands was not owned by Mr. Witzel. His estate consisted of cash in banks and mortgages and stocks.

Steinways' Dinner Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Steinway gave a dinner dance for 200 guests last night at Sherry's in the tapestry rooms, and after dinner additional guests came in for dancing in the small ballroom. A supper was served at 1:30. The decorations were Christmas greens, holly, and mistletoe. The guests were mostly young married people.

LAWYER HID WOMAN IN OFFICE 3 YEARS

Continued from Page 1.

ning as a boy—that it would be out of the question for him to mount every day the long hill leading to his home. Hereafter, he said, he would live at the office, sleep at the office, eat at the office.

Monticello used to laugh at the sight of the veteran lawyer—grown crochety, the village thought, with advancing years—stumping off to his office, with a bundle of groceries tucked under his arm.

Monticello, however, looked upon Couch as one of the big men of Sullivan County. He had been District Attorney in his day, and once had been associated in a law case with no less a personage than Alton B. Parker. So, proud of his neighbor, Monticello accepted his eccentricities indulgently.

Dined at Home Every Sunday.

Once a week, with the coming of Sunday noon, he had walked laboriously up the hill to the Couch home and dined in state with Mrs. Couch. So that made it possible for him to live at his office, and to take things from the grocer's and butcher's to his office without arousing the gossips of the town to any suspicion of the truth.

He made it a custom to keep that inner door always shut and clients who came there to see him never sought to look beyond it. In fact it never puzzled them at all, for of late years the story of his bachelor quarters in the Masonic Building had become village property, and they guessed that that was where the old lawyer did his cooking.

Once a visitor did glance into that inner room; that was several years ago. Mr. Couch, it was known, had ordered some new furniture, and the wife of another lawyer with an office in the Masonic Building dropped in to look it over. She glanced about, and, seeing none of it, asked where it was. From behind his desk the lawyer told her gruffly that his new purchases were in the next room and that he did not have time to show them to her. Whereat, before he could interfere, she tripped over to the door and tried the knob.

The door had been left unlocked. She half opened it and then dropped back scandalized, for what she had seen was a woman lying half dressed upon a couch. The lawyer was furious. He raced around the corner of his desk, took his visitor by the shoulders, and conducted her into the hall. That story went no further at the time. What pressure, if any, Couch brought to keep it secret is not known.

She Did His Typewriting.

In his later years Couch kept no clerk and no stenographer. Monticello assumed that, in an effort at economy, he had decided to do his own clerical work and to do his own typewriting, but Miss Brance did that work for him. On Sundays, when the Masonic Building was deserted, and at nights, when all but Couch's office was dark, she would take work at his dictation and attend to all the task of keeping his papers orderly and his correspondence up-to-date.

District Attorney Cooke, whose offices are just below Couch's, sometimes heard the steady clatter of the typewriter above him late at night when work on some important case would call him to his desk, but he thought it was Couch writing and, while thinking it was queer of him to work that way, would argue with himself that a man who made his home in his office might turn night into day and day into night as the spirit moved him.

With all the precautions it is regarded as little short of marvelous that this secret could have been preserved with almost every moment offering the risk of discovery. For the Masonic Building in Court Square is in the heart of the village, and ten other lawyers have their offices in the building. Only constant vigilance, the determination of the woman herself never to pass a window where she could be seen from the street, and never to go to the street except when all the village was asleep made possible the keeping of this secret.

It was the death of the man himself that broke the vigilance down, and even then she had her chance to see that the story should never be told, and Dr. Curlette, without once guessing the full truth, had supposed she would take that chance. But when he had gone she came out of her hiding in the hallway and went back once more into her prison. When it came to running away from this man just dead, she found she did not have the courage. She tried to but could not, and crept back to the hiding she had known so long.

Efforts to Cover Up the Story.

After the discovery Mrs. Couch, Dr. Curlette, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the undertaker, and the undertaker's assistant all agreed that the story should not come out. All day Sunday the secret was kept, and even when bits of the story as to the identity of the woman began to filter through the village every effort was made to spread the notion that this woman had just chanced to be with Couch on the night of his death.

But stories like this fly fast in a village, and by this morning nothing else was talked about from one end of Monticello to the other. The authorities did not dare to hurry the woman out of town, for it dawned on them that Couch might have been murdered. Seemingly to hold her, she was accused of having stolen $3 from his pocketbook and, it was asserted, was suspected of having taken more, for Couch was wont to carry large sums and only a dollar was found in his clothing.

An autopsy was performed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Sheriff, the District Attorney, and Dr. Curlette were present. It was determined that Couch had died from the breaking of a blood vessel. The authorities are now satisfied that there can be no ground for holding the woman further, and probably she will be freed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when she is arraigned before Judge Niven.

With this matter out of the way a new search was made of the offices. The little partitioned apartment that the woman had was furnished with the simplest requisites. Tacked on the wall was a picture post card from her brother. It had been sent from a town in Ohio, Aug. 15, 1913, and it asked her to come home.

Of Seeming Refinement.

There, too, were found clothing of a costly quality and some jewels. The few possessions she had accumulated indicated, as did her speech and manner during the trying examination at the jail, that she was a woman of education and refinement. It is known that she was graduated from the Oswego Normal School.

The village is speculating to-night over the future of the woman. It is said that she holds mortgages amounting to $600, one in her own name and one assigned to her by Couch. She has $8 in cash, and she has the dresses which she made herself in her secret room and in the long hours of her solitude, ornamented with elaborate care.

It is not known to what extent she has communicated with her people, and the friends she had before she came to live in Couch's office. Her mail came directed to South Fallsburg, where Chester Couch, the dead man's brother, is Postmaster.

Miss Brance says that the reason she returned to the office at all after summoning Dr. Curlette was to see if she could find enough money to take her far from Monticello. It was after she was back in the room that her courage deserted her.

Couch's daughter, Louisa, is a teacher at Livingston Manor. In the old days he was a close friend and lieutenant of Gov. Odell, and when Odell ruled at Albany Couch was his representative in Sullivan County.

For six years he was District Attorney, and during his term he prosecuted Jack Allen, the county's most famous murderer and the last man to be hanged within its borders. It was Allen who tied the knot when the Sheriff faltered nervously at the task and who, when the trap was ready, cried out, "It is five minutes to twelve, and I want to be in hell in time for dinner." This is a favorite story hereabout, and always is told in any informal biography of Melvin Couch.

ONCE LIVED IN GOSHEN, N. Y.

Miss Brance, as Late as September, 1912, Attended a Wedding There.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Adelaide M. Brance is known to the older families in this village. She made her headquarters here for a time, coming here first in April, 1900. At first she boarded at the home of Mrs. Susan M. Ostrom. She made frequent trips from here, but never gave her destination or her business. She was secretive and mysterious about her private affairs, and never informed her friends here as to her home or other personal matters. She gave out the impression that she was a school teacher and had taught a district school near South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, about five miles from Monticello.

The last time she was seen in this village was in September, 1912, when she attended the wedding of Mrs. Ostrom's daughter. Mrs. Ostrom is now visiting this daughter at Fairfield, Conn. Miss Brance was well educated and was an expert typist and stenographer. She took part in social activities while a resident of this village, although seemingly of a quiet, retiring nature. It is said that she was very cautious about her correspondence while here and invariably would mail her letters on the railroad postal car instead of depositing them in the local Post Office.

HOW YOU CAN MAKE THE NEEDY HAPPY

Your Christmas gladness will not be complete unless you share it with hearts that otherwise will remain cheerless.

Here are a few suggestions:

$1.00 will fill a child's stocking with gifts useful and entertaining.

2.00 will provide a reading lamp for a home where there are school children.

2.50 will buy a sweater and roller skates, or a pair of shoes and a new sled for a boy, a sweater and doll for a girl, a warm school dress or suit, and a Winter cap for a girl or boy.

3.00 will send Santa Claus to a needy home with a Christmas dinner for a family and a gift for each child.

5.00 will buy a Winter coat for a working girl supporting a family in misfortune.

7.50 will send a half ton of coal and a Christmas dinner to a needy family.

10.00 will buy a warm Overcoat for a convalescent man.

15.00 will pay the January rent for a family in need because of the illness or death of the father.

Is there any better way in which you can do that which the spirit of Christmas ordains?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE on every box. For Colds, Coughs, La Grippe. 25c.—Adv.

1914 Evening Clothes for New Year's Eve

REPRESENTING the point from which Broadway and Fifth avenue start on a new twelvemonth career of style.

* *

A man wearing a Weber and Heilbroner dress suit is as well groomed as if he were turned out at 6 P. M., December 31, by the most expensive tailor in New York.

* *

Beginning at $35, with a de luxe edition at $55. A suit bought in the morning is ready for you in the afternoon, if required.

* *

Evening shirts which the exclusive shirtmakers cannot surpass—largest assortment in America, $2 up.

Fine tucked bosoms or imported pique—or the newest silk dress shirts—$3 to $12.50.

An unusually good tucked shirt, with French cuffs at $3.

* *

Dress waistcoats—many exclusive things—$3.50 to $15—including the new tucked waistcoats.

Tucked ties to match, $1.

* *

Imported dress gloves, $1.50 $2 and $2.50.

And the famous Weber and Heilbroner silk hat, French block, at $6 and $8.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
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Get your Evening Clothes at Saks'

¶ We do not mean to be peremptory, but—*get your evening clothes at Saks'!*

¶ If we appear abrupt it is due to the intensity of our convictions—*get your evening clothes at Saks'!*

¶ We feel that we owe it to you to put

THE TURK'S HEAD BUILDING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

It was finished by us away back last May from the plans of Messrs. Howells and Stokes, the well known Architects; and the only reason for referring to it now is that something in the Owner's letter accompanying the final payment a few weeks ago strikes us as worthy of publication:

"In making this final payment I beg to offer my appreciation of your good services as contractors in this matter and thank you for all the courtesies and patience which have been extended to us from time to time."

Of course, the Owner generously overlooks that "courtesies and patience" were really part of the contract, and in any event we gave nothing more than we got.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CHRISTMAS
DIAMONDS
PRECIOUS STONES
WATCHES
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
CLOCKS
NOVELTIES

Honest representation, superior quality, and absolute guarantee, combined with prices more reasonable than Uptown, are the key-notes of our success for sixty-eight years.

"Being in Business Since 1845—Means Something"

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The Wonderful Little
Ensignette
Vest Pocket
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Only
$7.50
"Fits the Christmas Stocking."

Ensign Cameras

A most complete assortment of these beautiful Imported Models. Fitting Holiday Gifts for all.

From $2.25 Up

VICTOR N. NUNES CO.
OPTICIAN. Open Evenings.
34 East 42d Street

FOR the children's Christmas stockings you should have jars of Huyler's hard stick candy and drops, as well as Huyler's cream peppermints and others of Huyler's many varieties. The best is not too good for the children.

Huyler's
Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere
26 Huyler's Stores in Greater New York

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LIGHTING FIXTURES
An infinite variety of novel and beautiful effects. See our large display before purchasing elsewhere.
This Week A big lot of odd display samples at Cost Prices
SHAPIRO AND ARONSON
SHOWROOMS 20 WARREN ST.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
Bronchitis
Nothing better for the cough of bronchitis and asthma, hoarseness and throat irritation. Used over fifty years. 25c., 50c., $1.00. Sample Free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SAYS PARLIAMENT MUST ORDER EXHIBIT

London Daily Chronicle Amazed at Government's Boycott of the Fair.

A "LACK OF IMAGINATION"

Liberal Paper Declares It Confidently Looks to the House to Retrieve the Situation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—"We refuse to accept the decision as final. From the Cabinet an appeal must be made to the House of Commons, which is its master. We confidently look to the House to retrieve the situation caused by a lamentably defective sense of proportion."

Thus speaks The Daily Chronicle, one of the Government's stanchest supporters, in an editorial article on the Cabinet's boycott of the San Francisco exhibition.

The Chronicle maintains that the Government's decision has nothing to do with Germany or with the canal tolls question, but that it is due to "lack of imagination, aggravated for the moment by lack of pence." It proceeds:

"Concern about the growth of national expenditure becomes the Cabinet, but it is not economy, it is shortsighted parsimony that refuses to spend £100,000 ($500,000) on an official British exhibit at San Francisco. We squander money by millions on armaments. We grudge £100,000 to promote the arts of peace and to celebrate the conquests of industrial enterprise.

"Our ties of kinship and language with the American people, which are such as to classify the two countries in a category of their own, give us a fraternal interest in completing this great American undertaking. At the present time when the canal tolls problem remains unsolved and when the United States has a very thorny problem to handle in Mexico, it is specially incumbent on the British Government to show in a marked manner in its policy that warm regard for the United States which every thinking man in this country cherishes in his heart.

"When we add that next year will be signalized the joint efforts on both sides of the Atlantic to commemorate 100 years of peace between two countries the case for official British representation at San Francisco becomes overpowering and irresistible, yet the Cabinet, for reasons quite unfathomable, has decided against representation.

"There has never been in power in this country a braver or more capable Administration than that over which Mr. Asquith is presiding with so much ability. That fact makes this adverse decision the more inexplicable. The case for representation is so overwhelming that we are totally unable to comprehend what can have induced the Cabinet to declare against it."

The Morning Post, the only paper so far approving the Government's decision, says in regard to the argument that the decision against official representation at San Francisco will give offense to the United States:

"We do not feel that this is a consideration which should be decisive. In the past there has been a tendency in this country to assume that Great Britain must always be prepared to make concessions and sacrifices for the sake of preserving the friendship of the United States.

"We do not believe that this habit of truckling to the demands of the United States has really promoted good feeling between the two countries. It has neither placated the hostile elements among the American people nor won their respect, while it has encouraged them in the belief that they could safely push any claims against Great Britain.

"Thus each act of concession simply led to fresh aggression and so to renewed controversy. A friendship which can only be kept alive by continual sacrifices on one side is of no real value, and could never be counted on to stand the slightest strain."

The Morning Post's editorial article is based on a long letter which it publishes signed "Rhadamanthus" on the subject of Anglo-American relations. The writer, in a bitter anti-American mood, outlines the history of Anglo-American treaty negotiations from the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. He declares that Great Britain in every case got the worst of the argument owing to her settled axiom that all disputes with the United States must be settled amicably at whatever cost, and adds:

"The history of British diplomatic relations with the United States has been marked by conciliation and generosity on the one hand, aggression on the other.

"There is a very considerable body of British opinion which considers that the attitude adopted by the United States Government over the Panama Canal tolls in plain disregard of treaty obligations is sufficient reason for refusing to take part in an exhibition designed to show the triumph of United States policy, and that British policy would have been better served if the Government had decided on that ground alone.

"It is somewhat singular to expect the British Government to take part in celebrating the completion of a canal brought into being by one of the most flagrant outrages on Government's rights when it is the intention of the United States Government to discriminate by way of tolls against British vessels."

A WARNING FROM FRANCE.

Amendment of Kahn Act Might Change Representation Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and told Acting Secretary Moore that the proposed amendment of the Kahn act granting patent and copyright protection to foreign exhibitors at the San Francisco Exposition might cause the French Government to modify its plans for representation at the Exposition.

Mr. Moore assured M. Jusserand that the State Department was on record as opposed to any change, and recalled that Secretary Bryan appeared before the House Patents Committee to voice his opposition.

SWALLOWS A BIG DIAMOND.

Man Accused of Theft in Vienna May Be a New Yorker.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The identity of a man giving the name of Charles Wallingford, who has been arrested charged with the theft of diamond earrings worth $4,000 belonging to a dealer here named Schlesinger, has not been definitely established, but a police search of his flat to-night resulted in the discovery of several picture postcards not yet addressed and signed "E. Schumacher," while there were numerous letter address to S. Erich, 110 West 126th Street, New York, written in English and German on the subject of situations. Tables were also found which, the prisoner declared, he used in teaching French on the "Erich color teaching system."

The prisoner, when arrested, swallowed a large diamond and became seriously ill. Various means of recovering the stone were employed, and the doctors are awaiting the results of these before proceeding to remove the appendix.

CHILD ALONE ON LINER.

Crosses from Boston to Queenstown with Label to Identify Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Wearing a label giving his name and other facts about him, Thomas L. Murphy, aged 4½ years, landed at Queenstown to-night from the liner Arabic from Boston. He had been placed on board the Arabic by his father at Boston. The label attached to the child's coat read:

"My name is Thomas Murphy. I come from Lawrence, Mass. I am going to my grandparents. I am in charge of the matron."

There was nobody to meet the boy on his arrival, but the local agents of the steamship line looked after him until his grandparents arrived an hour later from Castle Island, County Kerry.

Bedford Continues to Sell Land.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Following upon the sale of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate for a sum approaching $15,000,000 comes the announcement that various blocks of his Bloomsbury estate have been disposed of to various purchasers for amounts totaling $1,500,000. This includes $300,000 for the site acquired by the Shakespeare Memorial Committee for a national theatre.

VATICAN ROBBED OF SECRET DOCUMENTS

Not Only Rampolla's Will Missing, but Very Important Diplomatic Papers.

SOME TURN UP OUTSIDE

The Cardinal Left Careful Directions as to Where His Will Was to be Found, but It Has Vanished.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Consternation has been caused at the Vatican, not only by the mysterious disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's will, but also by the abstraction of diplomatic documents of extreme importance.

Since the late Cardinal left the State apartments at the Papal Palace at the outset of the present Pontificate, in 1903, a number of confidential papers have found their way into the possession of persons outside the Curial circle. Not long before his death, Cardinal Rampolla was amazed at seeing a famous letter addressed to Cardinal Galimberti published textually in a volume of lay memoirs dealing with the political affairs of the late Pope.

As for the missing will, only an old one, drawn up twenty-six years ago, has been found, disposing of the Cardinal's personal fortune of $140,000 among Pope Leo XIII, various Cardinals, members of the Rampolla family, and domestic servants, nearly all of whom have long been dead.

While Cardinal Rampolla evidently attached no further value to this will, which came to light among a heap of discarded odds and ends, he carefully left in his writing desk a small key with a label affixed, on which it was stated in the Cardinal's handwriting that the key was that of a black box inside a wardrobe in his bedroom containing his last will.

Since the Cardinal's death his villa has been ransacked in vain for the will.

SEA WIRELESS PROBLEMS.

One That Must Be Solved Is the Adoption of Standard Time.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.—In view of the rules which will, it is expected, be laid down by the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, says The Times, much careful thought is now being given by shipowners to the question of wireless telegraphy.

It is believed that the present proposal of the conference is that wireless telegraphy shall be made compulsory for certain classes of vessels, to be defined by the number of persons carried, the distance between ports, or the speed of the ships.

When these international rules are prepared it will be necessary for owners to decide in which of the three classes laid down by the International Radio-telegraph Convention of last year they will place their ships.

Licenses will be granted by Governments, according to class. The first-class includes ships having a continuous service, the second class those having limited working hours, with "watchers" during the first ten minutes of other hours, and the third class ships having no regular working hours.

The Times points out that the definition of the second class presents certain important problems which may not yet be fully realized. The Radio-telegraph Convention lays down that when an operator is not on duty in a vessel of this class there must be a watcher during the first ten minutes of every hour. It would therefore seem necessary that all maritime nations should first agree upon the adoption of some standard time for the purpose; otherwise, as every degree of longitude represents a difference of time of four minutes, ships distant from each other by only comparatively a few miles would, if ship's time were adopted, be working during different periods.

It is felt among owners that no occasion would exist for the services of a second expert operator on a watcher if a system were perfected whereby on receipt of an urgent distress call a bell could be sounded and an alarm given, but though experiments in this direction have been made for some time past the difficulty still exists of obtaining vibrations of sufficient length and power to set an alarm bell ringing.

What to give a man is not more of a problem than where to buy it. Any Young Hat Shop offers a solution.

If you want him to select his own gift buy an "Order on Young" for any amount you wish to spend.

Young's Hats

Broadway, near Dey St. | Broadway, at 20th St. | Nassau St., near Liberty
Broadway, near Park Pl. | Broadway, near 28th St. | Woolworth Building.
Broadway, at Houston St. | Broadway, near 30th St. | Only Brooklyn Store,
Broadway, near 14th St. | Broadway, near Beaver St. | 371 Fulton st., on City Hall

DEWAR'S
White Label

Remarkable Savings on Umbrellas & Canes For Christmas
Deal direct with the Leading Downtown Manufacturer AND SAVE 40%
Our $2, $3, & $5 Ladies' & Gentlemen's Umbrellas are the Best Values in New York. Our $1.50, $2, $3 & $5 Canes are Positively the Best Values.
A LARGE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM.
Full satisfaction or money refunded.
MAX STEINSCHNEIDER
102 Fulton St. Cor. William St.

TIFFANY & Co.
JEWELRY
PEARLS DIAMONDS
WATCHES CLOCKS
LAMPS SILVERWARE
BRONZES CHINA
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

A Wonderfully Attractive Gift
A Clever and Original Idea

THE RYTE-ME (Write-Me) Correspondence CALENDAR
with cards that come back to you
Send it to those friends who have promised to write you.
—4 Styles—
"For Friends"
"Mothers"
"Everyman's"
"Votes for Women"
At Dept. Stores, Druggists, Stationers, Booksellers, etc. Trade supplied quickly by
PLATT & PECK CO.
354 FOURTH AVE. Phone Mad. Sq. 5819.

VIOLINS Largest collection, rare Cremona, French and German, and other makers. Gold and Silver mounted bows, Italian strings. Superior repairing, cases, etc.
Victor S. Flechter, 500 Fifth Av., cor. 42d St.

"Everybody's Going to The Big Store"

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK. TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) WE CLOSE AT 7.

DELIVERY ANNOUNCEMENT
All purchases made up to store-closing time tomorrow will be delivered Christmas Day to all points within our wagon delivery limits.

Hurry, But Don't Worry

A Word to "Eleventh Hour" Shoppers

Perhaps for some reason or another you have been unable to follow our wholesome advice to "Do your Christmas shopping early."

But The Big Store is your friend. You'll find it always ready to help you—always ready to lessen your shopping difficulties.

The last days before Christmas find our two mammoth and magnificent buildings splendidly filled with Holiday stocks.

Our prices, as you know (quality for quality), are the lowest in New York.

Among the thousands of sales for today you will find these specials:

Complimentary Zor Stamps FREE, Today
As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Premium Parlor, GREENHUT Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

(IN OUR MAIN BUILDING)

$8.50 MESH BAGS—at ... $6.50
$10.50 MESH BAGS—at ... $8.50
$2 ALUMETTE HAIR BARETTES—at ... $1.25
$4.50 ALUMETTE HAIR BARETTES—at ... $2.50
$2 TO $6 ALUMETTE COMBS—at ... $1.50 to $4
SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RINGS—reduced; now specially priced at ... $7.75 to $195
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS—reduced prices, $5 to $249
DIAMOND BAR PINS—at ... $25 to $105
DIAMOND BROOCHES—at ... $7.50 to $325
DIAMOND LOCKETS—at ... $5 to $175
DIAMOND LA VALLIERES—at ... $6.50 to $375
$100 "CEYLONA" PEARL NECKLACES—diamond snaps; at ... $50
$20 "CEYLONA" PEARL NECKLACES—at ... $10
$2 SOLID GOLD TIE CLASPS—at ... $1.25
$2.75 TIE CLASPS—at ... $1.75
$50 DIAMOND-SET BRACELETS—at ... $35
$25 DIAMOND-SET BRACELETS—at ... $18
$15 STERLING SILVER WATCH BRACELETS—oneau shape; at ... $10.50
(Same style, gold-filled, at $12.50)
$25 DIAMOND-SET LA VALLIERES—at ... $15
$25 HAND-ENGRAVED BRACELETS—at ... $16
$60 to $75 STERLING SILVER VANITY CASES—at ... $45
$8 VANITY CASES—at ... $5.50
$15 VANITY CASES—at ... $9.50
$3 VANITY CASES—at ... $1.50
$4.25 VANITY CASES—at ... $2.95
MEN'S GOLD POCKET KNIVES—set with small diamond; at ... $6.50
$3.50 CIGAR CUTTERS—at ... $2.25
$7.50 GOLD-FILLED WATCHES—at ... $5
$3.50 SANDWICH TRAYS—at ... $2.50
$3.75 FERN DISHES—at ... $2.75
STERLING SILVER PICTURE FRAMES—at 75c and 98c
Others, up to ... $22
$3.50 JEWEL CASES—at ... $2.25
$5 STERLING SILVER MANICURE SETS—at ... $3.95
10-INCH ROSE VASES—silver base; at ... 98c
STERLING SILVER MILITARY SETS—reduced from $7.50 to ... $5
$5 SILVER-PLATED BREAD TRAYS—at ... $2.95
$35 STERLING SILVER TOILET SETS—at ... $25.50

Gloves for Men, Women and Children

Gloves of all kinds—from the daintiest for evening wear (which we import direct from Paris) to the heaviest fur-lined kinds for motoring.

No other store in New York can match our assortments. As for prices, we have, as you know, led in creating economies for more than 17 years.

Our Glove Store was never more attractive than during the Christmas season.

WOMEN'S $3 WATCH BAGS—pin Persian leather; fitted with excellent timepiece; at $1.85
$10 FRENCH ARTILLERY SABRES—fine for decorative purposes; at ... $1.45
UNION SILK UMBRELLAS—for men and for women; at ... $1.95
(Other Umbrellas at $1 to $25)

IMMENSE SALES, TODAY, OF LEATHER GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, SPORTING GOODS, STATIONERY, DRESS AND SILK PATTERNS, DAINTIEST NECKWEAR, AND ALL OTHER LINES THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE CLASSIFIED AS SEASONABLE.

Men's and Youths' Winter Suits and Overcoats; $12, $15, $18 and Even $20 Values, Today, at $9.75

MEN'S FUR and FUR-LINED OVERCOATS—values to $35; at ... $25
MEN'S SEAL PLUSH-LINED COATS—$25 and $30 values; at ... $20
MEN'S HOUSE COATS, SMOKING JACKETS and MACKINAWS—values to $10; at ... $6.95
Values to $7.50; at ... $3.95
MEN'S FANCY VESTS—broken assortments; values to $3; at ... 85c
$4 to $5 "KINGLY" TROUSERS—dress and business grades; at ... $2.95
MEN'S $2 and $2.50 SLIPPERS—"Opera," "Everett," "Romeo" and "Faust" styles; a pair ... $1.49
MEN'S $4.50 "STORM KING" RUBBER BOOTS—pair ... $3.95
MEN'S $3.50 SHORT BOOTS—pair ... $2.95
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S 65c CROCHET SLIPPERS—at ... 45c
BOYS' $3.50 "STORM KING" BOOTS—pair ... $2.95
BEAUTIFUL SINGING CANARIES—at ... $2.25 to $3.75
SPECIALS IN CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, TURKEYS, FRUITS, ETC.

(IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING)

$150 EXQUISITE THREE-PIECE GOLD SUITES—consisting of armchair, settee and reception chair; at ... $97.50
$80 TO $165 GOLD TABLES—at ... $60 to $100
$66 and $80 GOLD MUSIC CABINETS—at ... $54 and $62.50
$25.50 GOLD RECEPTION CHAIRS ... $19
$15 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS ... $11.50
$10.50 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS ... $8.50
$12.50 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS ... $10
$31.50 GOLD CORNER CHAIRS ... $26
$50 GOLD DIVANS ... $39
$132 GOLD CURIO CABINETS ... $90
$125 Value ... $80 | $235 Value ... $110
$95 Value ... $72.50 | $165 Value ... $125
$1.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—a pair ... 98c
CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—full size; deep brilliant cutting; at ... $3.45
$6.50 HAND-PAINTED BERRY AND CAKE SETS—seven pieces; at ... $3.95
$32.50 and $32.50 SEAMLESS WILTON RUGS—at ... $25.50 & $27.50
95c INLAID LINOLEUM—a sq. yd ... 69c
ELECTRIC TREE OUTFITS—8-light outfits; assorted colored bulbs, with socket, ready for use; at ... $2.25
(Other electric light outfits at $3 and $4)
CYLINDER OIL HEATERS—3-qt. oil tank; at ... $3
7-PIECE COASTER SETS—at ... 85c
CRETONNE SERVING TRAYS ... 98c
ELECTRIC IRONS—ready for use; fully guaranteed; 5 ft. of insulated wire; at ... $1.85
15-PIECE CEREAL SETS—at ... $4.45
5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES—nickel or brass; at ... $1.65

The Big Store
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
A City in Itself
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double Zor Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

LEWIS OPENS FIGHT FOR U. S. TELEPHONES

Maryland Member Puts Total Cost of a Government-Owned System at $900,000,000.

SUGGESTS 50-YEAR BONDS

Opposes Purchase of Telegraph Lines, Believing the Telephone Wires Can Be Put to Double Use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Government ownership of the nation's telephone lines would cost less than $900,000,000, and would present no greater difficulties of financing than did the Panama Canal, Representative Lewis of Maryland told the House to-day in an exhaustive analysis of his proposal to have those lines operated by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Lewis, who took a leading part in the establishment of the parcel post, and has made a study with Post Office officials of Government ownership of the electrical lines of communication, does not propose to have the Government take over the telegraph companies. His plan is to have the Government first own the telephone lines of the country, operate some of the lines as telegraph lines, and have the Government system compete with the private telegraph companies at the outset in the same proportion as the parcel post now competes with the express companies.

"The perversion of the laws of public and private financiering," said Mr. Lewis, "by which public Governments have been disinherited of their normal functions, has led to such corruption and demoralization that cities like New York, with its street railways, Philadelphia with its gas works, and San Francisco with its telephones, have shamed the schools of Roman corruption in their most dishonorable days.

High Telegraph Rates.

"Investigation discloses that our telegraphic rates are the highest among twenty countries. The result of these abnormal rates is that we rank but ninth as telegraph users. Against these conditions it appears that our postal rates average lower than other countries, and that the number of letters here is the highest in the world.

"The telegraph companies seem to be lacking in institutional economy or efficiency. The operation of sending a telegram is loaded down with seventy-four incidental services and processes, not less than fifty of which would be replaced by affixing the postage stamp. The American inefficiency is further exaggerated by the duplication of telegraph offices in all the important towns and cities, and the denial of the service at many thousands of necessary points.

"A striking feature is the discovery that the telegraph service is a relatively declining institution, and that it would be unwise now to postalize it alone and as a single service. To take over the telegraph lines alone and operate them merely as telegraph lines might result in postal bankruptcy.

"But our toll and long-distance rates compare with those of other countries even less favorably than do our telegraph rates. It is not unfair or inaccurate to say that the American interurban telephone rates are the scandal of public service rates the world over. The American telephone monopoly takes the thirteenth place among seventeen countries with regard to the lowness of these rates.

"The local rates of the Bell telephone monopoly are just twice the average charge in other countries. While our postal rates give us the first rank in lowness of charges, this company ranks but fourteenth among sixteen countries with its local charges, and we are one of three countries where the charge per local call exceeds the letter postage rate, the other thirteen countries giving a much lower per phone call than their letter rates.

New York an Example.

"The subscribers' rates in American cities compared with Continental cities are about three times as high. For example, New York, where 5,400 calls, about 15 per day, under a measured service tariff, cost more than the four unlimited yearly rates of London, Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm together.

"For like service Baltimore people pay more than the rates for London and Paris combined and Washington pays as much as the five cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Auckland, Tokio, and Copenhagen combined. In postal-telephone countries the local toll tariffs tend to run about one-half the charge for a letter, while here it runs with the street-car fare, and sometimes exceeds it, when it is three times the letter rate.

"While competition does not supply a remedy because it divides the service and necessitates the payment for two 'phones, yet it throws an interesting sidelight on the tendency of a private monopoly to jack up the rates. Thus of sixty of the great American cities, twenty-four, averaging 342,486 in population, pay an average annual 'phone rate of $53 under competition; while the other thirty-six cities, averaging but 188,629 in population, without competition, pay an average rate of $81. Since competition can only augment the total cost of operation, it is apparent how private monopoly and high rates go hand in hand.

"It will be unnecessary to take over the telegraph lines, (capitalized at $240,000,000,) as both kinds of communication can be handled on the telephone wires, which exceed the telegraph wires in mileage and geographical distribution.

"The cost of acquiring the telephone networks is indicated as something less than $800,000,000, for which it is proposed to issue 3 per cent. bonds, payable in fifty years. It is calculated that the postal system, by superimposing the telegraph service on the telephone lines at half present telegraph rates, may net some $50,000,000 annually from that traffic alone, which, with the present profits of the telephones, and after the deduction of interest on the bonds and depreciation, would supply the department with a large surplus for extensions and so forth.

Objects to Half-Way Measure.

"The suggestion that the interurban and long-distance lines alone be postalized and the telephone exchanges be left to the municipalities is found to be unsound. The postal system can finance and operate the exchanges the more economically and efficiently, and the divorcement of the exchanges from the interurban and long-distance lines would necessitate the maintenance of two personnels at substantially increased cost. It would be like divorcing the local Post Offices from the Post Office Department and turning them over to the Mayors to run. The towns and cities have enough to do if they give proper attention to those utilities which are distinctly local. Moreover, the farms and countryside villages which are without local administrative governments would not be reached by a municipal service.

"The financing of the acquisition and the valuations of the properties would cover several years; and while the properties should be taken at one time with their personnel and systematized, the payments for them would have to await the final valuations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Treasurer paying the owners 4 per cent. interest quarterly during the interim. The financing would thus be decentralized into as many payments as there are distinct legal ownerships. It is not thought this financing would involve difficulties seriously greater than those of the Panama Canal.

"With respect to management, it is found that our postal system is highly efficient. It ranks next to the highest—Belgium—among sixteen countries, and perhaps is actually in advance of her. Our product per average postal employe in 1912 was over 60,000 mail pieces per man, as compared with Germany at 37,000 and France at 34,000, countries which rank eighth and tenth, respectively, in postal efficiency. In the matter of telegrams handled per employe, our companies are outranked by New Zealand, notwithstanding the concentration of the telegraph business in a relatively few offices here. The Bell telephone monopoly ranks but ninth in operative efficiency among sixteen countries. In 1912 it handled 58,000 telephone calls per employe, as against 149,000 per employe in Norway. This is mainly because its abnormal rates condemn the operative plant to comparative idleness—its interurban lines show but 8 per cent. of utilization, as against 19 per cent. in Germany—while the number of operators engaged in maintenance and other services remain the same whether the phones are actively or but sparingly used.

"The postal system with normal rates might easily double the Bell efficiency in number of calls per employe, and the independents do better it by nearly 50 per cent. on account of their lower rates and consequent higher utilization of plant and personnel. With the number of calls thus doubled, the expense per call would be practically reduced one-half, and it may thus be seen what the postal motive could accomplish in rate reduction without substantial increase of expense. This illustrates the natural infirmities of private monopoly, which is without a motive to double the service, even where expenses and profits will remain the same."

BURLESON WON'T PRESS IT.

Evasive on Public Ownership After a Talk with Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Although Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report favored the principle of Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, President Wilson has not taken a position on the question.

The Postmaster General had a long conference with the President to-day and it is understood that was one of the subjects under discussion.

After the conference Mr. Burleson manifested an indisposition to discuss the subject.

"It will take some time," he said "to work out the problem, to get facts and figures on it."

The Postmaster General indicated that he was in no hurry to press his recommendations and that he would make a complete survey of the subject before further expressing himself on it. It is certain, however, that the subject will not be pressed by the Administration at this time, and the President's desire not to take a position on it was taken to mean that he did not consider it of immediate importance.

FOOTWEAR WAGES RISE.

Shoe and Hosiery Workers Also Work Fewer Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Wage data covering the earnings and hours of employment of more than 15,000 people engaged in the boot, shoe, hosiery and knit goods industries were made public to-day by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the boot and shoe business, wage rates per hour in 1912 were 0.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, although there was a reduction in the number of working hours of 1.5 per cent.

In the hosiery and knit goods industry, the rates of wages per hour in 1912 were 5.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, despite a reduction of 1.7 per cent. in the actual time of employment.

TELEPHONE CO. CAN'T GIVE PROFITS IN CITY

Records Asked For by Public Service Commission Are Not Produced.

LONG DELAY IS SOUGHT

Complainants Object to Proposal for a State Auditor or a Physical Valuation.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District continued its hearings yesterday in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building on complaints against the charges of the New York Telephone Company. At the outset of the hearing Chairman Martin S. Decker of the commission expressed his annoyance at the failure of the telephone interests to produce statements for which the commission had asked. On Nov. 8 the commission asked for statements of the company's gross receipts for New York City, its expenses and net profits, as well as the amount of capital invested in its New York City plants. The company had until Nov. 23 to comply and then obtained an extension of time until yesterday.

When the session of the commission opened the statements asked for were not forthcoming. John L. Swayze of 15 Dey Street, the telephone company's lawyer, offered excuses which Chairman Decker, who was sitting with Commissioner James E. Sague, received curtly. Mr. Swayze said that the company's books were kept in such a manner that the figures requested by the commission could not be supplied. He said that receipts for Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island were pooled with the general Long Island account, and that Manhattan and Bronx receipts and expenses were similarly entangled with the Westchester account. He made the suggestion that the commission assign an auditor to help the company to prepare the tables asked for by the commission.

Attorneys for those who contended that the company's rates for New York City were kept at an exorbitant figure in order to finance the company's battles against the independents up-State and in New Jersey, objected to this proposal as an excuse for delay, under which the company might maintain its present rates for at least a year or two, and also because the proposal meant a large expenditure by the State.

Chairman Decker frowned on this proposal. He asked sharply:

"Do you mean to say that you cannot tell this commission what your yearly income is in New York City?"

Accounts are Involved.

Attorney Swayze entered into a long argument that it would be necessary for the company to divide this income, and that income from this expense and that expense and so on through a long category of receipts and expenditures. Chairman Decker listened patiently and asked abruptly, when Mr. Swayze had finished:

"Then you don't know whether you are making money in New York or not?"

Mr. Swayze said he did not.

Then Commissioner Decker said:

"This commission wants to know how much money your company takes in and how much it takes out. It is not interested primarily in the amount of money you make."

M. H. Winkler, a lawyer of 90 Wall Street, who is the chief complainant, rose to answer Mr. Swayze. He said that the company had auditors in every city and subdivision of a city in which it operated. He said that simply by combining their reports, a definite statement, such as required by the commission, was easy of compilation. He said it was not the fault of the public or the commission if the telephone company kept its books in a manner to render the segregation of its accounts apparently difficult. He asked why the company could not furnish a statement of its bank deposits and withdrawals of a period of three years as an approximate test of its earnings and expenses. He pointed out that large corporations banked all their receipts and issued vouchers for all their expenditures.

In other parts of the hearing it appeared that the commission might be compelled to undertake a physical valuation of the company's property. There was opposition to this, however, on the part of the petitioners, who saw in this another opportunity for delay and an enjoyment for at least two years by the telephone company of the present rates to which objections were made. The advantage of delay to the telephone company appeared from the argument of Mr. Winkler, who pointed out that even in case the Chicago rates of 5 per cent. lower than New York rates were adopted, the company would suffer a loss of $1,500,000 a year. In Chicago the contracts call for 800 calls for $40 a year, as against New York contracts which begin at $48 for 600 calls. Attorneys for petitioners asserted that physicial valuation was unnecessary and unduly expensive.

At the afternoon session Commissioner Curtis Douglass sat with Chairman Decker. Commissioner Sague sat on an Erie Railroad case in another room. During the day, representatives of civic bodies expressed themselves on the issues before the commission.

More Representatives Talk.

Minor Marks of the Midwood Park Property Owners' Association said that a lower message rate was essential. Edwin F. Grant of the North Side Board of Trade said that a recent meeting of his organization had declared in favor of a five-cent maximum rate for all New York City, with a graduated minimum rate for district calls.

A. J. Sisson of the Richmond Hill organizations complained against the 10-cent rate to Manhattan assessed against subscribers in that section.

P. A. Davis of the Staten Island Civic League, a resident of Tottenville, attacked the 15-cent rate to Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx.

M. C. Crisco, Financial Secretary of the United Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn, said that it was unjust to tax citizens of Brooklyn 10 cents to reach lower Manhattan by telephone. This, he said, was a particular burden on Brooklyn grocers, as most of the wholesalers were in the lower west side of Manhattan.

B. G. Duley of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, criticised the way the telephone company dealt with apartment house owners. These, he said, got such bad terms that they lost money supplying hall boys to answer telephone calls and supply revenue to the company.

M. F. Gleason and G. E. Reynolds of the Builders' Association of Brooklyn assailed the company for its treatment of Brooklyn builders. Mr. Reynolds was particularly bitter.

T. W. Wasson of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners, also complained of the company's treatment of apartment house owners, and recommended that apartment house owners combine to fight the telephone company should the commission decide against the petitions before it on the present hearings.

Andrew J. Kenney of the Rockaway Board of Trade attacked the discrimination against the Far Rockaway and Hammels stations, which, he said, should get the same rate as the rest of Brooklyn and Queens.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to give Mr. Swayze a chance to bring Union M. Bethel, President of the telephone company, for examination by Mr. Winkler.

SPRING-RICE SEES WILSON.

Presents Address from Chelsea, Birthplace of President's Mother.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on President Wilson to-day for the first time since last Spring. The Ambassador has only recently recovered from a long illness. He presented a copy of an embossed address to the President from the people of Chelsea, England, a suburb of London, where the mother of the President was born and where, from 1820 to 1835, the President's grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, was pastor of the Congregational Church.

Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, introduced to the President the new military attache of the French Embassy, Capt. De Bertier de Sauvigny.

MISS KELLER'S NEW HONOR.

Badge Passing Her Through Fire Lines Given to Blind Girl.

Helen Keller has received a badge from Fire Commissioner Johnson permitting her to pass the fire lines. It came as a complete surprise to Miss Keller, and she wrote a letter yesterday thanking him. In it she said:

From this day I belong to the fellowship of firemen—the bravest and most self-forgetful body of men in our public service.

Other women who have these badges are Mrs Anne Morgan, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard.

WILSON IS HOPEFUL OF TRUST SITUATION

Tells Callers There's a General Disposition of Corporations to Meet the Law's Demands.

MORE DISSOLUTIONS SOON

President's Set Policy Is to Meet Big Business Half Way in All Friendly Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The information contained in a Washington dispatch, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, that other great commercial combinations were preparing to follow the example of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in arranging for voluntary dissolution, in accordance with plans approved by the Government, was confirmed by President Wilson to-day. To callers at the White House the President said there was a general disposition on the part of such combinations to confer with the Department of Justice with a view to so arranging their affairs that Government prosecution under the Sherman law would be obviated, and the future conduct of these organizations kept within lines to which the Federal authorities could not take exception.

Although the President was unwilling to say that corporate combinations already had made overtures to the Attorney General, he admitted that he had the names of some in mind that had taken the initial steps toward that end. It is the understanding in official circles that the negotiations between Attorney General McReynolds and Howard Elliott, executive head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, are rapidly approaching a point where a plan of voluntary dissolution of the New Haven mergers will be submitted for the approval of the Attorney General, and that action in the case of the American Sugar Refining Company will follow soon thereafter.

It is evident that the Wilson Administration had adopted as a set policy the effort to bring about adjustments of Government suits under the anti-trust law, without court proceedings other than the filing of a final decree in each case to bind the dissolving corporation to carry out its agreement. All that was said by the President to-day showed that the Government would meet corporations half way in any negotiations they might care to initiate.

President Wilson believes that corporations are very generally anixous to meet the views of the Government with respect to what they sould do to make them immune from prosecution. This points to the accomplishment of the long-distance proposal that the Government should define the boundaries of what constitutes a trust, both with respect to its combination and the conduct of its business. Apparently Mr. McReynolds is now willing to lay down general rules for observance in this connection, and it is known his chief ambition is to bring about reorganization of many great accomadations without resorting to court proceedings.

In this desire the Attorney General has met with much encouragement recently. Even the President was willing to admit that a wish appeared to be prevalent in the business world to obey the spirit let alone the letter of the Anti-trust law.

The importance of these statements cannot be overlooked by corporations which have been confused as to the course they should pursue in conducting their affairs. While what the President said was entirely informal, it was intended to be taken by the business world as in the nature of an official utterance, in fact a direct invitation to corporate combinations to take counsel with the Department of Justice with the assurance that the Attorney General would co-operate in every way to arrange a programme for future procedure that would remove all the uncertainty surrounding the liabilities of corporations under the Sherman law.

WESTERN UNION HOPEFUL.

Vice President Brooks Says Company's Future Is Bright.

Belvidere Brooks, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sent the following message last night to all the general managers of the system:

The recent decision of the telephone company to dispose of its stock in the telegraph company in order that the two properties might be entirely independent of one another in their management, should occasion no misgivings on the part of you or your organization. There is no reason that we can see why such plant and traffic relations as have proved beneficial should not be continued. The telegraph property is, as you know, in a much improved condition. Large sums have been devoted to rebuilding its lines and rejuvenating its property and plant. The future is bright, the organization effective and loyal, and in my opinion the company is better qualified to stand upon its own feet than ever before in its existence.

Officials of the company said there had been no change in its operation because of the agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to dispose of its stock, and that none was in contemplation.

"We are entirely satisfied," said Vice President Newcomb Carlton, "with the way in which all the innovations that dated from the alliance with the telephone company have worked out. The introduction of reduced cable rates on a portion of the business, the day and night cable letters and week-end cable letters have greatly increased the business and the returns are satisfactory."

Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said the method of disposing of the stock had not yet been considered and would be settled later with the Department of Justice.

"The chief present problem," said one of them, "is that of making connections with the independent telephone companies. This will be a big job for our traffic department all over the country. There are 20,000 independent telephone companies, some large, some small. Some of them have not the right equipment and facilities for handling long distance business, even when they get their connections with our trunk lines. If a joint service is to be established, many of them will have to make material changes, as well as building up to our lines. We have only 6,000 local companies, and wherever we have none we have always permitted the independents to connect with our lines for long distance calls."

Western Union was unusually active in yesterday's stock market and was depressed to a new low record price for the year at 54⅛. In the afternoon, however, the demand began to more nearly approach the supply than in early dealings and the closing price of 57 was the best for the session. Under sales aggregating 10,500 shares a net loss of a half point was scored.

American Telephone & Telegraph advanced to 123¼ after declining to 121½ and left off with a half-point gain. Interest in the telephone shares appeared to have abated after the marked activity of Saturday, for the Mackay Company stocks did not open all day. The extent to which the general market was stirred up by developments in American Telephone & Telegraph affairs, and the promise of early enactment of the currency measure, was reflected in a total turnover of stocks of nearly 500,000 shares. Many recent markets have failed to bring transactions of 200,000 shares.

U. S. JOB GOES BEGGING.

$3 a Day for Mending Flags, but No One Seems to Want It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Uncle Sam has one job that apparently is going begging. The place calls for an expert needlewoman to mend tattered and historic flags at the West Point Military Academy. Thus far no one seems to have cared for the place.

The Civil Service Commission recently sent out application blanks for examinations for the vacancy, but has received no replies. The salary is $3 a day.

Why Atlantic City? Why Lakewood?

Hotel Nassau

Long Beach, Long Island, Is Right at YOUR DOOR—On the Atlantic Ocean.

Ideal for Christmas House Parties.

RATES: Rooms one person, $1.50 daily & upwards. Rooms two persons, $2.00 daily & upwards.

All rooms have hot and 'cold Salt and Fresh water baths.

Christmas tree for all. Music and Dancing Daily. Special New Year's Eve. Ball and Supper de Luxe.

TRY NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER RESORT IN WINTER.

Forty minutes from Penna. Terminal, New York City. Booklet and Road Map. Garage open.

BARNETT & BARSE CORP., Props.

PERRIN GLOVES

Famous the world over.

For Men & Women

Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs.

ONE FIFTY to TEN DOLLARS

WEDDING GIFTS

JOS. HEINRICHS

948 Broadway, Near 23d St.

FINEST COPPER WARE IN EXISTENCE

Electric Specialties

French Novelties

Electric Holiday Gifts

Electric Irons, $3.25

Electric Toasters, $3.00

Electric Percolators, $7.00

Chafing Dishes, $9.00

Wireless Telegraph Outfits

Christmas Tree Decorations

SIBLEY & PITMAN

Wholesale and Retail

19 and 21 West 36th Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

World-Famous Watches

To Grace the Wrist of Man or Woman

At $3 to $1000

Naturally, the most exquisite Watch deserves first mention, for it is a fine hand-made model of ultra design, encrusted with pure white diamonds—$1,000. The other extreme is a man's watch of nickel on a leather strap, at $3. Scores of styles at the prices between.

EXTRAORDINARY!

Women's $20 gold-filled Wrist Watches, $10.75. Unique styles in silver, in platinum, beautifully enameled, $28 and $30. Silver tonneau shapes on moire strap, $50.

Main floor

A Christmas Gift-Offering of All Men's Imported Raincoats

Our $15 to $18 Grades at $9.50

Our $20 to $25 Grades at $14

Our $30 to $40 Grades at $21

First, this splendid news interests every one who wishes to make the sensible Christmas gift of a Raincoat to some man who is eager for one.

Second, it will appeal to men who wish to be on the safe side, and, therefore, are going to buy Raincoats for themselves.

All our fine Imported Raincoats are included at reduced prices. They come from the best known makers in the world, as you can tell by the labels on the coats.

All are smart in style and splendidly made; in various models and colors. Materials are gabardines, and fine single textures, and some double texture English cantons and cassimeres. All sizes in one style or another. Also

Men's Separate Waistcoats Reduced

At $3.65, Were $7.50 and More. Fine Evening Dress and Dinner Waistcoats, mostly in black satin and fine silks. All sizes, in one style or another. Some Street Waistcoats included.

At $2.35, Were $4 and More. Street Waistcoats and a few Dinner and Evening styles.

Men's $60 Fur-lined Coats at $33

Of fine all-wool black broadcloth, lined with whole skins of marmot. Persian lamb collars. Splendid Coats at a remarkably low price.

Boys' Raincoats at $3.75 and $5.50

Excellently made of double texture fabrics, some with plaid backs, and guaranteed rainproof. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

YOU SHOULD CHOOSE

The BEHNING PLAYER-PIANO

for your home, because first it contains a piano of unsurpassed quality, and because it is the simplest—easiest to play—and most durable of all Player Pianos. Let the Behning prove its merits to you. Judge it by the musical results you may produce with it.

BEHNING PIANO CO.

425 Fifth Ave. 3 East 38th St.

Also L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.

John Forsythe INC.

In Bankruptcy

To Adjust Matters, the Stock of

Highest Grade Men's Wear

Is Being Sold

At Great Reductions

A few selected items as follows:

25c & 50c Forsythe Collars, dozen	$2.00	$3.50 Forsythe Mushroom Shirts	$1.75
$1 & $1.50 Forsythe Scarfs	65c	$10 Forsythe Full Dress Vests	$4.50
$1.50 & $2.00 Forsythe Gloves	$1.20	$2.50 Forsythe Pajamas	$1.35
$5 & $7.50 Forsythe Terry & Flannel Bath Robes	$3.50	$3.50 Forsythe Madras Shirts	$1.75

All Sizes in the above. Assortments and sizes are still complete, throughout all departments.

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

Sale at One Store Only 201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Practical Gift Suggestions

Beautiful articles of women's apparel, which make *sensible* and *much appreciated* Christmas presents, can be purchased now at *very much less than regular prices*—

Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs reduced one-half to one-third

Ultra-fashionable models, made up from the finest prime pelts.

Exquisite Wraps—greatly reduced

Stunning models, trimmed with wide bands of rich Furs—

$75 to $125 Wraps—$48. $145 to $200 Wraps—$85

$300 to $495 Elaborate Evening Wraps—$195

Equally good values at prices ranging from $65 to $265

$85 to $125 Gowns and Dresses—$48

Street, Afternoon and Evening styles; also *Misses' Dance Frocks.*

$110 to $195 Fur-trimmed Suits—$65 & $95

Late Winter styles, suitable for wear from now until Spring.

$65 to $95 Fur-trimmed Coats—$45 & $58

Distinctive styles for street, motor and steamer wear.

BETTER JOB NEXT YEAR Many important business men watch THE NEW YORK TIMES advertisements of situation seekers. Whether employed or not, you may get a better job next year by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES—next to last page.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS

Buy our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Safest Investment in the World.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,500,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

DR. SHAW DEFIES A TAX COLLECTOR

National Suffrage President Will Advise All Women to Do Likewise.

GIVES THE COLONISTS' PLEA

"We Shall Make Robbery as Inconvenient as Possible," She Says, Refusing to List Property.

The Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has refused to list her property in Delaware County, Penn., for taxation on the plea that taxation without representation is tyranny. Two weeks ago the tax-gatherer sent her a pink slip to fill out with information regarding her personal property at her home in Moylan, Delaware County. She mailed a reply yesterday from the Hotel McAlpin in which she said:

"More than 100 years ago there was a seven-year bitter war fought by men and women in this country because the Colonists were taxed by the British Parliament without being permitted to have any representation in the Government.

"The shibboleth under which they fought was 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.' The Daughters of 1913 are as loyal to this principle as were their sires in 1776. I, and other women, who believe with me, will refuse to aid the Government to assess taxes upon us, as long as the Government of Pennsylvania refuses us representation in the body which imposes the taxes.

"I therefore decline to fill out the bill of assessment."

A copy of the letter is now on record in the archives of the Suffrage Association at 505 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Shaw said yesterday that she was aware that the result of her refusal to give information to the assessor would be that he would place his own estimate on the property and then add a penalty of 50 per cent. to his estimate.

"Of course, I will have to pay whatever tax he demands," she said, "or lose my property, and, consequently, pay a considerable portion of the salaries of the auctioneer, the constable, and half a dozen other officials whom I did not help elect to office. This is really the baldest highway robbery. We usually give the highway robbery our watch instead of our life; but robbery as a function of government might be expected in Russia or Turkey, but not in this country.

"We shall make such robbery as inconvenient as possible, however, for I shall immediately write to suffragists all over the country and ask them to follow my example in refusing to give an account of their personal property and shall publish the same advice in the suffrage periodicals throughout the country."

Peck & Peck

FOR CHRISTMAS

Fine Silk Hosiery

Sox with Scarfs to Match

HOLIDAY PACKAGES,
$1 to $50

Peck & Peck

FOUR CONVENIENT HOSIERY SHOPS:
230 Fifth Avenue, at 27th St.
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
481 Fifth Avenue, at 41st St.
588 Fifth Avenue, at 48th St.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christman Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS

in used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

INSTANT POSTUM

A palatable, nourishing food-drink.

JOSEPH T. TALBERT PARALYZED ON LINKS

Vice President of National City Bank Stricken While Playing Game of Golf.

CONFINED TO HIS LEGS

One of Wall Street's Most Robust Men—Began Life as a Cotton Picker in Mississippi.

Joseph Truit Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, was stricken with paralysis while playing golf on Saturday at the Garden City Golf Club, and was unconscious until last evening. He is being cared for at the Garden City Hotel, with a physician and a nurse in constant attendance. The banker's friends and business associates were much worried over his illness and inquiries throughout the day for hoped for indications of improvement were many and frequent. The paralysis seems to be confined to his legs.

Efforts yesterday to get into communication with members of Mr. Talbert's family were in vain. All are in the West on a Christmas visit, and the banker's apartments in the Hotel Lorraine are temporarily closed.

The banker appeared to be in his usual good health at the time he went to the golf links Saturday afternoon and started a game with A. H. Wiggin. Shortly after commencing play, however, Mr. Talbert suddenly collapsed and dropped to the ground helpless. Friends carried him to the clubhouse. Dr. Louis M. Linehart of Hempstead attended him, and had him removed to the Garden City Hotel.

Mr. Talbert is considered one of the physically strongest men in Wall Street, and is a hard worker during business hours. He became associated with the National City Bank in 1900, coming here from the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. He was born on a farm in Mississippi, where as a boy he began work as a cotton picker between seasons in the country school. He was an errand boy at San Angelo, Texas, and later a clerk in a store and a bank. He was cashier of the Commercial National Bank in Chicago, and was elected Vice President of that institution in 1897. He also served as President of the Chicago Clearing House. He is a deep student of banking and economics, and several speeches made since he came to New York have carried his name around the country. He is 48 years old.

After his entry into the banking world here he retained for some time his Directorship in the Chicago bank, but finally withdrew because he believed local men could better serve its interests.

PLAN NEW ALBANY HIKE.

Suffragists Will Carry Poll Watchers' Bill to the Capitol.

The women suffragists of New York want women watchers at the polls in 1915 when the suffrage question will be voted on and they are going to ask the next Legislature to pass a law which will bring this about.

A new army headed by the original hiking army commander, Gen. Rosalie Jones, will carry the bill to the Capitol. Col. Ira Craft will be second in command. Corporal Martha Klatschken will be a member of the force.

The army will start on its march to Albany from Yonkers on the morning of Jan. 1, and crossing the river will proceed up the west shore.

A donkey lent by Mrs. Katherine Mitchell of Ferryville, L. I., will carry supplies of liniment and court plaster. The Cold Spring Harbor Equality League will provide the hiking capes.

Commander Booth's Loss.

While hurrying to White Plains on Sunday afternoon to keep an appointment in connection with her work, Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army, whose national headquarters are at 122 West Fourteenth Street, lost from the small runabout in which she and her secretary were riding a dark gray writing case, containing some personal effects, a sum of money, some letters and her mother's wedding ring, which, she says, was left to her in the will of her father, the late Gen. William Booth. Immediately upon discovering her loss, Miss Booth advertised in the Lost and Found Column of THE TIMES, and she says that she will be glad to give a liberal reward for the return of the papers and ring alone.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES in response to an appeal for the 100 neediest cases of charity organizations: $2 from "some pupils of Clover High School," $1 from Miss Adele H. for the Bowery Mission, $28 from "Stammtish at Trogers" for Case No. 12.

PORT LAWS FAVOR CITY.

Dock Commissioner Smith Denies His Predecessor's Charges.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith vigorously denied yesterday the charge made by former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins that laws have been changed recently in favor of special interests who are trying to use the Port of New York for their own benefit and that there is danger to the future development of the port because of a lack of funds to do the necessary organizing. Mr. Tomkins made the charges recently in a speech at a meeting of the National Association of Port Authorities at New Orleans.

"If Mr. Tomkins said this it would indicate that he has not familiarized himself with recent legislation," said Mr. Smith. "So far as the legal department of the city can ascertain, any recent legislation has all been for the profit of the city and for the working out of organization of the port. When there is so much real work to be done it seems unfortunate that any one has to spend any time in explaning situations caused by misstatements such as these.

"The danger to the prestige of the port in the lack of proper treatment of oranization has been removed. It never was as great a danger or anything like the menace to our natfonal port as is the danger confronting it which is made by the attitude of theorists and individual plan creators whose work usually begins and ends on paper and in the papers.

"It has been suggested that, inasmuch as several of the men identified with the National Association of Port Authorities are actually considered as authorities on the science of port organization and one of them is prominently identified with the activities of Boston, the meeting at New Orleans was used as a vehicle to help belittle New York for the benefit of Boston, but I know the men who are considered authorities and I do not believe that they would willingly lend themselves to any such exploitation."

DOG SCARES COMMUTERS.

Policeman Pursues and Kills Animal Running Wild in White Plains.

Commuters and Christmas shoppers fled on Central Avenue, White Plains, at dusk last evening, when a coach dog, supposed to be mad, appeared there. The dog bit two dogs belonging to F. O. Wright of 11 Mamaroneck Avenue. Wright chased the coach dog, which turned into Central Avenue. Hundreds of women and children and many men were on the sidewalk, and when the cry "Mad dog!" was heard they all ran into the nearest stores and closed the doors.

The dog ran down the street frothing at the mouth, pursued by Mounted Policeman Callahan. As his horse galloped by the dog, Callahan swung himself clear of the saddle, and, without making an effort to check the horse, threw himself squarely in front of the dog, his pistol in his hand. As the dog jumped at him the policeman fired, and the dog fell to the ground, dead.

To Discuss Need of New Charter.

The luncheon of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor, at which George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen will speak on the topic, "Why New York Needs a New Charter," will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 12:15 o'clock. Mr. McAneny has made a study of the question, and will present arguments to show that a model charter would promote economy and efficiency in the government of the city.

UNCLE SAM PROTECTS YOU

HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on **Jose Vila** Cigars because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Factory. Thus you get real Havana Cigars—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health.

For sale at leading stores
BERRIMAN BROS., Makers, Tampa, Fla.
NEW YORK OFFICE—1170 BROADWAY

JOSÉ VILA

CHRISTMAS SHIPS BRING MANY HOME

The Duke of Manchester Says Ulster's 100,000 Men Are Ready to Fight.

OPPOSED TO HOME RULE

Duchess de Chaulnes and Miss Shonts Among Arrivals—Big Santa Claus Mail.

The last of the big eastbound mail-carrying Christmas ships arrived yesterday, the George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line, from Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg, and the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, from Rotterdam via Boulogne. Both came in well crowded with passengers coming home for the Christmas holidays, and together they brought a total of between 2,500 and 3,000 sacks of mail, exclusive of parcel post.

Also, both had among their passengers many well-known people, among them the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess de Chaulnes and her little son, the Duc de Chaulnes; Charles H. Graves, the American Minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Graves; the Countess Rene de Montmeja, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, the Netherlands Minister to England, and Mrs. van Swinderen; Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Maldwyn Drummond and the latter's children by her first marriage, Marshall and Henry Field and Miss Gwendolyn Field.

The Duke of Manchester and the Duchess, who is a daughter of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, came over to spend the holidays as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt met them at the pier. The Manchester children remained at home, in Ireland. The Duke is among those who are opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, and his sympathies are all of the Ulster sort. He says there surely will be a fight if the bill passes, and Ulster is included in its home rule provisions.

"In Ulster there are 100,000 fighting men," the Duke said, "and of these 80,000 are trained veterans of the British Army. They are all equipped, and if the occasion develops they will know how to fight. In my opinion there is certain to be a lot of trouble if the bill passes. I think that there will have to be a compromise of some sort if we are to have a peaceful solution of this long-agitated problem. As for myself, I am opposed to Home Rule and want Ireland to stay with the Government, and I still hope that will be the outcome and that the home rule fever in Ireland, outside of Ulster, will soon spend itself.

The Duchess de Chaulnes, who is a daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, was met by her father. She came over with her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, and will remain in New York several weeks, it was said.

All of the others mentioned came to America because of a desire to spend the holidays on this side.

Of the mail consignments, 1,500 bags came from Germany, all of them in the George Washington, and on the Rotterdam came 1,000 from the Netherlands and France.

GIFTS FOR CITY'S SICK.

Mrs. Brady Distributes Presents to Sufferers on Blackwell's Island.

Heading a Social Relief Fund Committee, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady of 989 Fifth Avenue, daughter-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, accompanied by seven large automobiles filled with parcels of all sizes, visited the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon and presented to each patient a Christmas gift.

This was made possible by the visit to the hospital several days ago of a committee headed by E. J. Kennedy to discover what the patients desired. After the presents had been distributed a vaudeville show was given for the entertainment of the sufferers.

CHRISTMAS GEMS STOLEN.

Jewelry Worth $5,000 Lost by Mrs. Payson McL. Merrill.

Mrs. Payson McLane Merrill, whose husband is a real estate dealer at 481 Fifth Avenue, noticed pieces of torn paper scattered over the lawn of her residence in Newman Street, Woodmere, L. I., yesterday morning. When she picked one up she found that they were fragments of wrapping paper used by a New York jeweler from whom she had bought several articles for Christmas gifts.

Mrs. Merrill then hurried to her room and found that a burglar, who must have entered the night before, had stolen the jewels that she had recently bought and a number of others which had been kept in a desk and bureau. One of these was her engagement ring, worth $2,000. The total value of the stolen jewels was about $5,000. It is believed that the burglar entered by means of a ladder when the family was at dinner on Sunday night.

ADMITS HE KILLED BOY.

But Jury Returns Verdict of Guilty of Assault and Battery.

Bernard Fagan confessed on the witness stand in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Jersey City last night that on the night of Oct. 21 he shot and killed eight-year-old Joseph Crowley.

Fagan had pleaded not guilty, and it was believed that he would fight the case to the end, but when he took the stand at the night session last night he said:

"I shot the boy. I have been sorely grieved ever since. I owned valuable property in the neighborhood of Tenth and Erie Streets, where the boys were building a bonfire, and I had suffered heavy loss through the pranks of several boys.

"When I saw the bonfire that night I was afraid that the fire would reach one of my houses and I shot. At the time I believed that I fired into the air. I had no idea that the bullet would strike the boy.

"I denied the shooting at the time because of fear and grief, and I continued to deny until now. It is no use denying it any longer."

The defense put on no further witnesses, after his confession, and a plea from counsel was in at 10 o'clock. At 12:15 this morning the jury returned with the verdict of assault and battery. Judge Tennant thought this must be a mistake, and had the verdict repeated by the foreman. He then said:

"I never heard of such a ridiculous verdict. How twelve intelligent men could come to such a conclusion is beyond me. It is a travesty on justice. The jury is discharged without the thanks of the court."

The maximum penalty for assault and battery is three years.

JUROR FIGHTS TO SERVE.

Sheriff Contends That He Had the Right to Remove Burke.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan heard arguments yesterday in the proceeding begun by William G. Burke for reinstatement as foreman of the Third Panel of the Sheriff's Jury. Alfred J. Talley appeared for Mr. Burke. Sheriff Harburger was represented by Emanuel Blumenstell. Justice Gavegan reserved decision.

Mr. Talley said it is a badge of honor to serve as a Sheriff's juror, and that Section 665 of the Judiciary Law fixed the period of service at one year. He said no juror could be legally removed before the expiration of this term. Mr. Blumenstell said that the Sheriff had the power to remove any one of his jurors whenever he pleased, and because a successor had been named to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Burke's removal the papers in the case would have to be amended in order to make this new juror a party to the action.

TIES UP GRAY'S PROPERTY.

Wife Gets Court Order Against Broker to Secure Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan granted yesterday morning the motion made on behalf of Mrs. Justine S. Gray, wife of John Boyd Gray, the broker, for the sequestration of her husband's property to secure payment to her of $2,700 alimony and counsel fees alleged to be due under a motion granted while recent divorce proceedings were pending.

Justice Gavegan said that the defense put in by Mr. Gray, that he had already spent sums of money on his wife in excess of the amount due, since the order for alimony was granted, showed no convincing proof that the money was given in pursuance of the order. Therefore, he was constrained, he said, to grant the motion for sequestration.

$2,500,000 NOTES, NO BIDS.

Boston & Maine Subsidiary's Offer Finds No Takers.

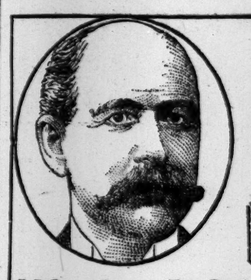
Special to The New York Times.

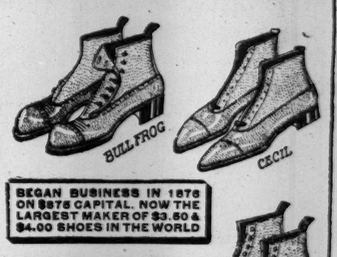
BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Vice President Hobbs of the Boston & Maine, who in his capacity as Controller of the Vermont Valley Railroad asked some time ago for bids to be opened to-day for its offering of $2,300,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes, to take up indebtedness for constructing the Brattleboro extension and asquiring the Montpelier and Wells River, Barre & Barre Branch roads, announces that no bids have been received.

The failure to elicit bids reflects the great difficulty of marketing any securities connnected with the Boston & Maine. These notes were guaranteed by the Connecticut River Railroad, a leased line of the Boston & Maine.

Pittsburgh to Get Foster's Home.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 22.—The birthplace of Stephen Collins Foster, author of many famous songs, including "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," and "My Old Kentucky Home," will be given to the City of Pittsburgh as a Christmas gift. To-day formal offer of the old Foster home in Penn Avenue was made to Mayor W. A. Magee by James H. Peck. It is expected that the City Council will accept the gift at to-morrow's meeting. Subscriptions raised by lovers of Foster's melodies here and in the South will be used to fit up the old homestead as a memorial museum.





BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

$726,564 INCREASE
in the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes the past year.

CALL at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 which has made this large increase in business.

You will then be convinced that W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking-in, are worn the world over.

The best $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing you how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
753 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
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663 Eighth Avenue.
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Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Last Minute Specials for Gift Seekers

Women's Gloves

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—20 button length; first quality; white only.
Box 6 pairs, 2.95 pair. Box 3 pairs, 3.05 pair.
Regularly $4.50 pair. Single pair, **3.15**

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button length; first quality; white only.
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 pair. Box 3 pairs, 2.05 pair.
Regularly $3.25 pair. Single pair, **2.15**

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—12 button length.
Box 6 pairs, 1.85 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.90 pair.
Regularly $2.50 pair. Single pair, **1.95**

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only.
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **95c**

WOMEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 clasp; all white or with black stitching.
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **1.15**

Men's Gloves

MEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new English tans.
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **95c**

MEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 button.
Box 6 pairs, 1.30 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.35 pair.
Regularly $2.00 pair. Single pair, **1.40**

MEN'S WOOL KNIT—In the new grey shades; also black.
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair.
Regularly $1.50 pair. Single pair, **95c**

Women's Silk Stockings

Special holiday selections.

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight; double lisle sole and top. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 3 pairs for $2.25. *Pair* **78c**

BLACK OR WHITE THREAD SILK—Embroidered insteps or Paris openwork effects. *Regularly $3.50 pair* 3 pairs for $6.50. *Pair* **2.25**

FRENCH BLACK SILK—Insteps elaborately embroidered in self or colors. *Regularly $4.25, $4.75 pr.* 3 pairs for $8.50. *Pair* **3.00**

Fur Muffs and Scarfs

Of very superior grades.

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS *Values $5.00, $9.00, $20.00.* **3.00 6.75 14.00**

PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—*Values $9.00 and $11.00* **6.00 7.00**

CARACUL SCARFS—*Values $9.00 and $15.00* **6.00 8.00**

CARACUL MUFFS—*Value $11.00* **7.00**

For Women

ROYAL COTES SATEEN UMBRELLAS—All silk, bright finished fabric that has a reputation for good service. Long sterling and novelty trimmed handles. *Regularly $6.00 to $7.50* **3.95**

PURE SILK TAFFETA UMBRELLAS—Unusually fine grade and an excellent variety of fine high grade handles. *Regularly $4.00, $4.50, $5.00* **2.95**

FITTED TOILET ROLLS—Compact and completely fitted rolls and cases. All special qualities and many are exclusive with us. *Regularly $5.00 to $20.00* **3.50** to **14.50**

SEWING BASKETS AND MANICURE SETS—All the better grades of imported and finest domestic makes. *Regularly $8.50 to $16.50* **6.00** to **12.00**

JERSEY SILK PETTICOATS—Newest model plaid taffeta plaiting. *Value $7.50* **5.50**

For Men

HIGH GRADE NECKWEAR—Without doubt this is the finest collection of strictly fine cravats we have ever offered. All entirely new. *Regularly $1.50, $2.00* **1.00**

WIDE KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Positively the newest shapes and colorings. All with wide spaced stripes of two tone and multi colors. *Regularly $1.00* **50c**

COMBINATION BOXED SETS—Comprising silk tie, silk handkerchief and silk hose. All matched and boxed. *Regularly $1.50* **1.00**

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Best value of all our silk shirt sales. Only the best grades in this lot. Neat satin stripes. *Regularly $5.00, $6.00* **3.25**

MEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS—Fancy and sterling trimmed handles with a serviceable, good weight silk covering. 8 rib Paragon frame; 28 in. size. *Regularly $4.50, $5.00* **3.15**

Special Models in Women's and Misses' Dressy Waists and Blouses

ALL-OVER LACE BLOUSES—Over net fancy frills; vestee of fancy lace.
CREAM LACE BLOUSES—Over flesh colored lining; silk collars.
CREAM NET BLOUSES—Lace trimmed; made over flesh and cream lining.
WHITE NET BLOUSES—With cream lace trimming; black silk at neck.
5.00 *Regularly $6.75*

CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS—In white and colors; semi-tailored model.
LINGERIE BLOUSES—("Hand made"), embroidered and lace trimmed
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Over fancy lining; lace collar and cuffs.
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—Trimmed with chiffon and fancy silk.
7.50 *Regularly $9.75*

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GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Exclusive Holiday Goods

Box of Handkerchiefs,	$1.50
Lace Dresser Tray,	2.75
Dozen Lace Doilies,	6.00
Lace Bureau Cover,	7.50
Lace Pillow Cover,	10.50
Silk Knitted Scarf,	15.00

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

Give Him a Gillette for Christmas

At all Dealers—Gillette Safety Razors and Combination Sets, $5 to $50.
Packets of Gillette Blades, 50c. and $1.00.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTED BY 'NEEDIEST CASES'

Homer Folks Says List Published in The Times Has Revealed State of Poor Here.

ENCOURAGED BY RESPONSE

Answer to Christmas Appeal Has Been Hearty, but Charity Organizations Need More Aid.

The charity organizations which are appealing for Christmas cheer for "100 Neediest Cases" through THE NEW YORK TIMES reported yesterday that in addition to letters inclosing checks, bundles of clothing and toys, more than a thousand letters of inquiry have been received which indicate that further help will be forthcoming.

"It was a happy thought on the part of THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, "to publish a detailed statement of the neediest families in New York City. If we continue to receive responses until Christmas Day at the present rate, not only will every one of our thirty needy families have a joyful Christmas, but many of them will be provided for for some time to come.

The Charity Organization Society has received for the relief of these cases in cash and pledges $1,168, of which $130 was received yesterday. Up to and including Saturday the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received $1,529. Yesterday it received $1,266 from 83 persons, making a total of $2,795 from 221 persons. The State Charities Aid Association has received $640.

If some one wants to bring Christmas happiness to a deserving boy he will send at once a suit of clothes to Otis Wilder, whose case is No. 87 on the list. Otis has been overlooked in the giving, and yesterday Miss Sophie Van S. Theis of the State Charities Aid Association received this letter from the lad's boarding mother:

> He is a smart boy and his teacher wants him to take part in the Christmas exercises. Of course if he does not get a suit before that time he will be unable to take part, which will be a disappointment to the boy and to the teacher.

As the result of the work of a sewing circle composed of girls from 6 to 12 years old, one little girl on the list will receive a complete outfit of clothing for a Christmas present.

Little Rachael Emery, whose wants are described in Case No. 87, is going to a good home. Her Christmas present came yesterday; a warm, comfortable coat. The little girl jumped for joy and clapped her hands when she saw it. As Miss Theis explained, the gift changed the child's entire outlook upon life. It has dawned upon her that though poor some one does love her after all. Affectionate little Ruth Sargent is going to have a real holiday in the country, thanks to a new-found friend. For a few weeks she will be taken away from tenement house walls and their sordid atmosphere out into the open air, the fields, and sunshine.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received a letter yesterday, the envelope of which was marked, "From Santa, for Case 17." It contained this letter from a boy who signed himself "Johnny":

> Fur de feller dot lost his leg. It's only a little, but I'm a charity one, too, but I'll divy up with the young feller thirty cents.

Later the money arrived; thirty pennies in a matchbox. A box was received on the cover of which was written: "From a young girl for Agnes in Case 29. The box contained thirteen small packages each containing twenty-five pennies representing penny bank savings. Officers of the association pointed to the self-sacrifice behind a donation of $10 in dimes, an amount saved probably a dime at a time. Those in need will be happier this Christmas for this letter:

> The picture in the magazine section of THE SUNDAY TIMES presents a pitiful situation, and as father of a "bunch" of six—for whom I have been able always, thank God! to provide a Christmas—I enclose $10 for your Christmas charities and wish it were possible to give much more.

The pupils of the Julia Richman High School have assisted the Charity Organization Society in alleviating immediate wants. Principal Wolfson spoke to the girls regarding the "100 Neediest Cases." A "Christmas Giving Club" was started almost immediately with Miss Pearl Chelsetz as the moving spirit. Several barrels of food have been collected, and many orders for meat have been received.

Frank Persons, director of the organization, said that gifts are coming from other cities, showing how widely the appeal was circulated. A woman in Boston sent a check, another came from Bedford, N. Y., another from Lenox, Mass., and several have come from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and other nearby places. One letter enclosed $100 for the cases of greatest need; another brought $5 for "any one, and I wish it was $500"; another $10 for any needy case; $39 came in an envelope alone, and one check for $15 was sent to be divided, $10 to Case 52 and $5 to Case 37.

Persons wishing to contribute gifts or make enquiry should bear in mind that they must communicate with the organization reporting that particular case. The cases are divided as follows:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street—Cases 1 to 35 inclusive.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street—Cases 36 to 70 inclusive.

The New York State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue—Cases 71 to 100 inclusive.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

NEW YORK'S NEEDIEST CASES AT CHRISTMASTIDE

Selected for The New York Times by the State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue.

The stories of the "100 Neediest Cases" were first told in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 14. The interest was widespread, immediate, and hearty, and to answer some of the many questions asked the hundred stories of trouble are being told again.

The first thirty-five were reported last Saturday. The next thirty-five appeared in yesterday's New York Times.

With two more days before the dawn of Christmas morning, the last of the hundred cases are given here, the selections of the State Charities Aid Association, and aid to reach any one of them by Christmas Day should be sent to the association at 289 Fourth Avenue.

Case 71—

WANTED—A HOME.

Billy was only a few weeks old when his father deserted his mother, and the frail, nervous baby had grown to a frail, nervous boy of 5 last Spring, when the mother died. In the good boarding home that has been found for him, the timidity is going, and special care is serving slowly to correct the defect in his speech. But Billy cannot stay in the home he now has unless money comes from somewhere to pay his board.

Case 72—

A "DIFFICULT" CASE.

Aid for this little girl has come in abundance. She is to have proper care till the right home is found.

Case 73—

BOY SICK FROM NEGLECT.

Richard is a homely little ten-year-older whose father drinks too much, and whose mother is in an asylum for the insane. He is not sick enough to be in a hospital, but there is not an orphan asylum in the land that could give to any one child the gentle care this boy needs to redeem him patiently from the condition builded by ten years of neglect. The right sort of home for Richard would make all the difference in the world.

Case 74—

FOUND—A HOME.

This ten-year-old girl has found the home for which she was looking.

Case 75—

A GIRL IN NEED.

Ever since she was abandoned as a baby by her father and mother, a girl who is now 16 has known little except life inside a big institution. When her chance for adoption came the path ahead of her seemed to brighten, but just then she was touched with tuberculosis, and so it was institutionalism again. Now her lungs are well, but if she were turned loose to fight her own way there would be small chance of their staying well. She needs another year or two in the convalescent home, but she has already stayed the maximum of time allowed there to a free patient. That is the problem of this girl's Christmas.

Case 76—

A DESERTED CHILD.

Mildred's troubles began ten years ago, when, a girl of 5, her mother brought her to an institution. For a few weeks the mother visited the little girl and paid the board regularly. Then abruptly she stopped, and has never been heard from since. The child, high strung, spirited, capable, "difficult," has been tried in home after home, always to be found "unmanageable." At last she is in a school where she is understood, and she is doing well there. But without financial help she cannot stay.

Case 77—

MOTHER INSANE.

The association is looking for a home for a sunny little girl of 12 whose mother is insane and whose father has not been heard from for years. The girl was in an institution once and all she asks now is not to be sent back to it. But in the period of waiting for the right home to open to her, the question of clothes constitutes a real problem.

Case 78—

BOY CRUELLY ABUSED.

Cruelly abused by his father and mother, Rudolph has come to the age of 14 with so many handicaps that now his best hope lies in the treatment he could get at the State School for Backward Children. But there is no vacancy there now and while he waits his turn, he needs real care.

Case 79—

WANTS A TRADE FOR XMAS.

Death and misfortune have so wrecked a family that there is literally no one left to care for a lame boy of 11 and his 13-year-old brother. Both boys are handsome and bright and to see them is to know that they came of "good people." The lame boy's big, deep-set eyes are very serious these days because he sees things are going to be hard for him and, knowing that he is handicapped, he wants to learn bookkeeping so that he can care for himself some day. All that he asks of the world is just this training.

Case 80—

ALONE IN THE WORLD AT FIVE.

This boy's Christmas gift has come to him—the assurance of the months in the country that will make him sturdy.

Case 81—

BACKWARD GIRL'S NEED.

Janet's father and mother are dead, and no one seems to want to take their place, for, at 10 years, she is backward. Special care and special treatment might solve her problem, but they take time—and money.

Case 82—

DISTRUSTED AT 5.

Every one agrees that Edwin is a charmer. At 5 he has captivated every one who has ever seen him, and he has bloomed under very stray petting as he has not since his mother deserted him when he was a tiny baby. But he carries this burden: His five older brothers and sisters have not turned out well, and, fearing that it is a streak in the family, men and women looking for children to adopt have passed him by regretfully. So, for all his charms, he is without a home as Christmas approaches.

Case 83—

GERMAN BOY NEEDS HELP.

A fine, brown-eyed, German boy of 10 has come out from an institution to squeeze into the little home of his sister, who has just married. It is a problem to make both ends meet in this household, and if the boy is to remain a part of it he needs a little help just at a time when he yearns for big meals and is healthily hard on such clothes as he possesses.

Case 84—

IN NEED OF THE COUNTRY.

Gordon is such a likable boy of 9 that there will be no trouble finding a permanent home for him once he is entirely well. He has been operated on for tubercular glands, and his chances would be bright if only he could have the assurance of a few more months in the country. The course of his whole life seems to hang on this immediate need.

Case 85—

WANTS CHANCE TO GET WELL.

In a hospital a thin, worn little boy of 9 is having his adenoids removed, and his chance of future sturdiness depends on the finding of a place where he can have intelligent care and good food for a little while. The places are easy enough to find, but it is a question of money to pay his board.

Case 86—

FOUND—A HOME.

This girl has, like her brother, found a new home and her life starts over again.

Case 87—

BOY NEEDS EVERYTHING.

It will take a lot of Christmas cheer to make amends to this boy for the twelve years of most cruel abuse he knew before he was forcibly taken from his father and mother. The story of that cruelty can be read in his wretched sickliness, in the laziness that is just a lack of the physical energy to do anything. He needs everything—a home, good food, clothes, and something to cheer him up a little. He needs half a chance.

Case 88—

FOUND—A HOME.

This little girl is already with the father and mother she wanted for Christmas.

Case 89—

DESERTED IN BABYHOOD.

Deserted by his mother when he was a baby, Amos, a little colored boy, is now 12 years old, and a home is yet to be found for him. The family that did take him in once found him "unmanageable." He was forever running off to play in the streets and that is why he is now being trained in a boarding home. The right home for him will be found some day, but just now the problem of board and clothes for the boy is unsolved.

Case 90—

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Bright, quick and sensitive, Elsie is a homeless girl of 8. She is a tiny bundle of nerves and there is need of some clothing and a little money to help in the work of leading her patiently to health. Her board is paid.

Case 91—

THE NEED OF A FAIR START.

Gloria is a tiny black baby—black hair, black eyes, satiny black skin—all black save for the very white, very starched, very long dress. Her mother is a girl of 17, and all she asks is a chance to work for that baby. But if the young, unmarried mother and the baby are to have any sort of a fair start the mother must have two weeks of convalescent care, and the money for this must come from somewhere.

Case 92—

A SCOTCH GIRL'S TROUBLE.

Far from her home in Scotland, a young girl has a new baby to care for, and it is a real problem, for she is not strong enough. She needs a little money to supplement what she can earn by her sewing, embroidery, and knitting. Enough money would make possible a "house matron" who could care for the baby of this girl and of other working mothers.

Case 93—

A LOSING BATTLE.

The father of four little girls deserted them shortly after bringing his family to America, and since then the mother has battled fiercely to make a home for them. With the money she managed to save she has taken a furnished room house and reclaimed her babies from the institution to which three of them had been intrusted at first. They all live in the kitchen. The mother has lost her youth, her prettiness, her cheeriness. Her eyes are sunken from night work and worry. She is tired and none the less heartsick because she realizes that only a few dollars would turn the tide of her losing battle.

Case 94—

UNWELCOME AND SICK.

A baby, who came unwelcome a year ago to a working mother, has known only sickness and the alternation between hospital and boarding home. She is dying for the want of the special care and the mother love her own mother can neither give nor buy.

Case 95—

NEEDS CHANCE TO GET WELL.

After seven years of hard work a mother broke down, and now, fresh from a month in a hospital, she needs two months of rest and care if she is to pick up her burdens again and carry them until such time as her two boys can lift them from her shoulders.

Case 96—

NEEDS HELP AT THE START.

A New England woman, high-strung and rebellious, could earn a substantial living as a dressmaker if she were not handicapped by a 6-months-old baby born to her out of wedlock. She needs work under a sympathetic supervision. She needs a little financial help to set her on her feet.

Case 97—

DESERTED AND ILL.

Once a maid to a grand lady in St. Petersburg, a Russian woman was brought here by her husband, who then deserted her in a land of strangers. She had left two children behind her in Russia, a boy was born to her here. Frail and disheartened, she struggled along in the hope of earning enough as governess to send for the two children, but when the news came by cable that her first-born son had died she gave way completely. There is a cousin teaching in Canada and her chances of making a fresh start depend on her getting the carfare that would send her to him.

Case 98—

WANTS A FRESH START.

A German widow needs a little capital if she is to piece together the life that began to break up when her husband went mad. There were four years of his insanity, and then he died, leaving her to care for two boys. Tempted by the offer of high wages, she took a position without them and it was after this that a new baby came. "Right or wrong," the association reports, "she has assumed the entire blame, shielded the wife and children of the man, and taken her illegitimate baby home." If she could get a fresh start out of town she could do laundry work and support the three children.

Case 99—

THE EXILE.

Just the help she needed is now assured to this unhappy Italian woman—found practically starving in exile.

Case 100—

A SICK GIRL'S NEED.

After a hard struggle to keep her home, a Swedish widow has given up, and she must now earn her living in the home of strangers. One by one, the sons who used to help her have married and have families of their own to care for. To-day her greatest problem is not for herself, but her fourteen-year-old girl, who is frail, and for whom she has not the money to buy the sorely needed special food and special care.

Send Gifts for the Above Cases to the State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue.

FOOD FOR THE NEEDY AT CHRISTMAS TREE

Madison Square Celebration This Year Will Include Sausages and Coffee.

SALVATION ARMY IN CHARGE

Fire Department Ceremonies To-day —City Hall Park Will Have Another Entertainment.

The big, illuminated tree in Madison Square will be but one of the features of the celebration there on Christmas night. Plans were perfected yesterday to serve 10,000 hot sausages and 10,000 cups of coffee in order that none of the throng of homeless men who come to view the tree need go away hungry. The Salvation Army will have charge of the distribution of the food, which will be provided by Arthur Iselin, Walter E. Maynard, and Bishop David H. Greer.

Fire Commissioner Johnson has arranged to hand out some official presents this afternoon at Fire Headquarters. A large platform, banked with Christmas greens and festooned with American flags, has been set up, and from this platform, in the presence of city officials and friends of the department, the presents will be given out.

To the city the Fire Commissioner will give a wireless telegraph service, for communicating between the fireboats and headquarters.

Another useful present for the city will be a new type of fire alarm box, invented by two members of the Fire Department which, if adopted, will save the city a substantial sum. This box will be demonstrated to-morrow as part of the celebration.

Three men long in the department, Battalion Chief John P. Howe, Capt. Malachi Donohue, and Engineer Moses Morgan, will receive presents in the form of retirement at their own request, after many years of splendid service in the department.

The arrangements for the Christmas party to be given on Christmas Eve by Mayor Kline and The New York American in City Hall Park were completed yesterday. The entertainment will open with selections by the Police Department Band, and other features will be singing by the United Singers of New York and the Boss Bakers' Singing Association, an address by the Mayor, and solos by Miss Henrietta Wakefield, the contralto. There will be an exhibition of wood cutting at 7 o'clock, before the programme begins, by Jackson and McLaren, the Australian wood-choppers, who are appearing at the Hippodrome. Moving pictures will be shown on screens at two points in the park.

A number of refreshment wagons will eb set up about the park and packages of sandwiches, and cake, and cups of coffee will be distributed to the homeless and hungry men.

Rector's
NEW RESTAURANT
48th STREET, BROADWAY & 7th AVENUE
OPENS THIS EVENING
FEATURES—
The most palatial Restaurant in the world.
A Cabaret that will introduce "All Stars."
A Symphony Orchestra—direct from Russia.
Ball Room De Luxe—Largest in New York.
A daily Thés Dansant—4 p. m. to 7 p. m.
RESERVATIONS FOR TABLES MAY BE MADE NOW.
Phone, Bryant 3200

Brooklyn Has Needy Families Also

Here is one separate instance

Family W

A little boy of 10 has both legs paralyzed. His condition could be helped greatly if a special brace, costing $14, could be obtained. He also needs good, nourishing food. His brother, eight years old, suffers from acute heart condition. He also needs special food and complete rest. The mother has just been confined and she needs good food and rest. The whole family need special nursing care in their home.

We know 2,839 other unfortunate families in Brooklyn who can turn to no other society for aid. Each needs some definite assistance.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
69 Schermerhorn St.
EDWIN P. MAYNARD, Treas. A. T. WHITE, Pres.
Supported entirely by voluntary gifts.

Porto Rico Coffee
100% Pure
is not cheap, because it's the highest grade in the world, but it's economical because it has such rich full flavor that it requires less to make a cup.
For sale by large dealers
FREE Send 4c postage for Free Sample Can of Coffee.
Government of Porto Rico Commercial Agency, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York
This Seal adopted by the Government
PORTO RICO ASSOCIATION GUARANTY
Guarantees every package

(RUBINAT)
LLORACH
Look for the YELLOW LABEL
NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER FROM SPAIN
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Perfect health depends on Good Digestion, proper assimilation and regular elimination of waste products.
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation.
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Accept Yellow Label Only. Sold by all Druggists.
LUYTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

LAST DAYS *of* HOLIDAY SALE
Rebuilt High-grade Pianos
For the last days of this Sale, we have assembled a finer assortment of world-renowned pianos and player pianos than has ever been shown.
KNABE CHICKERING STEINWAY
HAINES BROS. WEBER
Including a Number of
NEW Upright, Grand and Player PIANOS
in case designs not catalogued.
The opportunity is afforded the discerning buyer to secure an instrument guaranteed by our 76 years' experience as piano specialists at a PRICE FAR BELOW anything ever offered before.
Only a few of these bargains are mentioned here:

UPRIGHTS

	Formerly.	Now.
PRINCE; Mahogany	$350	$45
WING; upright; Mahogany; fine shape	375	75
WHEELER; Mahogany; little used	300	110
CHICKERING; Rosewood; good tone; good condition	325	180
HARDMAN; Mahogany; excellent shape	375	210
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany; slightly used only	350	255
HAINES BROS.; Oak case; splendid tone	375	265
HAZELTON; Mahogany; large size; like new	375	290
STEINWAY; Rosewood; perfect shape	500	295
STEINWAY; Rosewood; like new	550	330
MASON & HAMLIN; elegant case and tone	500	330
KNABE; Mahogany; fine sample case; perfect	500	350
KNABE; Mahogany; latest design; perfect shape	500	390
KNABE; White Mahogany; beautiful condition	600	395
KNABE; Circassian Walnut; sample	650	440

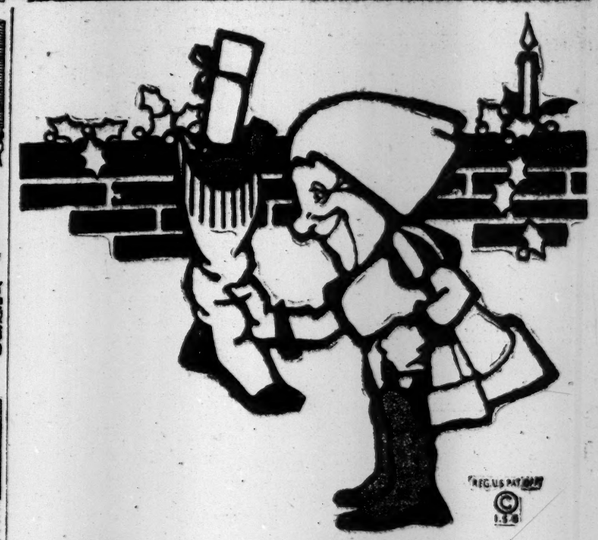
GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
WEBER; Rosewood; in fine shape	$800	$300
WEBER; Ebonized; good shape	800	310
CHICKERING; Parlor Grand; mahogany; like new	950	385
EVERETT; Mahogany; perfect shape	800	410
STEINWAY; Rosewood; parlor	950	410
HARDMAN; Baby; Rosewood; dull finish	650	425
KNABE; Baby; Mahogany; like new	750	440
KNABE; remodelled; Baby; Rosewood	850	460
KNABE; Mignon; Rosewood	750	575
KNABE; Mignonette; Mahogany; a beauty; excellent condition	700	610
KNABE; Baby; Mahogany; slightly used; fine shape	950	550
KNABE; Mignon; Mahogany; perfect shape	800	595
KNABE; Baby; Mahogany; practically new	950	700
KNABE; old English; art case; sample design	1,850	1050

PLAYER PIANOS

	Formerly.	Now.
1 OUTSIDE ANGELUS Player	$350	$65
65-NOTE PLAYERS; Mahogany; all improvements	400	210
88-NOTE PLAYERS, late models; demonstration only	450	310
MARSHALL & WENDELL; late model	550	425
MISSION CASE; fine model	600	440
HAINES BROS.; De Luxe	700	530
HAINES BROS.; Circassian walnut	750	640
KNABE; Mahogany; player; demonstration used	950	710
KNABE; De Luxe; Mahogany; just like new	950	740
KNABE-ANGELUS; a beauty; demonstration used	1,000	785
KNABE-ANGELUS; a beauty	1,000	840
KNABE-ANGELUS; excellent condition	1,000	850
KNABE-ANGELUS; Circassian walnut; sample case	1,150	910
KNABE-ANGELUS; Grand; demonstration used	1,650	1450

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Terms as low as $5 monthly on some of the above instruments.
We invite comparison. You do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player pianos before purchasing.
OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 9:30
KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave. Corner 39th St.
All instruments selected up to Wednesday evening will be delivered for Christmas



May your Christmas stockings be Interwoven with good fortune.

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON Actual Makers
89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Lawn Mowers For Christmas

Christmas is irritating to two classes of people; those who *have* bought their gifts; and those who have *not*.

The Gift selected at the "eleventh hour" often betrays the hurried choice. We call to your attention the individual who received a lawn mower for Christmas.

Every vessel brings bright, fresh wares from our English factories. They are prominently displayed and easy of access. We have enacted special legislation for late buying.

The eleventh hour purchase becomes a five minute pleasure.

It's never too late to spend.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown { 210 Fifth Avenue, Near 28th Street.
Downtown—253 Broadway, Opposite City Hall.
Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Dealers Throughout the World.

People who love music should not fail to hear Mr. Edison's latest invention, the
DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH
Musicians pronounce it the greatest of all musical instruments; it produces real music, not a sharp mechanical imitation of it. Recitals given daily at

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Hardman Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 328 Broadway.
Fred Kraft Inc., 38 Cortlandt St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th Street.
M. Goldsmith, 1625 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Heifer, 1555 Third Ave.
Corl. Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 534 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonzo Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Uberaller, 138 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Unks, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Wash. St.
T. H. Clancy, 254 Myrtle Ave.
A. Bekel, 6956 Third Ave.
Bernard Poehland, 1592 Broadway.

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EDISON DISPLAY ROOMS, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1913.

THE AMENDED BANKING ACT.

The Banking and Currency bill became better and sounder every time it was sent from one end of the Capitol to the other. The House bill was severely and justly criticised and condemned for some of its unsafe provisions. It went to the Senate and there through long examination in committee and the taking of much testimony and by the process of debate it was made more effective as a reform measure, more workable, by a great number of amendments. Sent back to the House, and then to conference, it was further bettered by striking out some of the ill-advised provisions inserted by the Senate. Most important of these are the elimination of the use of the new notes as reserves by member banks and the dropping of the section providing for the creation out of earnings of a fund for the guarantee, or insurance, of bank deposits. Both of these actions were bad, both were contrary to the foundation principles of sound banking, and the use of the new notes in the reserves of member banks would be a constant source of danger. It is a great gain for the bill to have got rid of these two sections. The increase in the minimum capitalization of the reserve banks to four millions is a move in the right direction, and something is gained, also, by the acceptance of the Senate amendment fixing the number of reserve banks at not less than eight or more than twelve. It is to be hoped that the lower limit will satisfy the organizers of the system, although eight reserve banks are too many. The danger is, of course, that through the influences exerted by cities ambitious of distinction the number will very soon be increased. The system is demonstrably stronger with a small number of banks. Very fortunately, the increase of the gold reserve against outstanding notes to 40 per cent. has been accepted by the Conference Committee. That is the direct result of Mr. ROOT'S speech.

At every stage of its progress, indeed, the bill has been changed for the better by the influence of public opinion very directly exerted upon Congress. We have talked about the reform of banking and currency laws for many years, and finally when the measure was under consideration the bankers and the public had come to understand what reform meant. In both Houses of Congress there was a serious tendency to shape the bill in accordance with the views of that still very considerable number of Democratic statesmen who think that the money of the people should be cheap money, and that the way to prosperity lies through inflation. No orthodox theologian ever had a surer scent for heresy than the public showed for these false principles when they were smuggled into the bill. The public and the bankers now accept the bill hopefully, not because they have in any way changed their attitude toward it, but because the bill itself has been changed, in a multitude of ways, and immensely, for the better. In the hands of inexperienced or unwise administrators the system can still be made to do mischief, and that is the chief objection to it. But it is unreasonable, a mere counsel of pessimism, to assume that the members of the Federal Reserve Board will be crazy inflationists or incompetents. Just as Congress worked under public supervision in making the bill, so the acts of the members of the board will every day be subject to scrutiny, and against any flagrant departure from sound principle the public protest will be instant and emphatic as to compel a return to the safe path.

PROVIDING FOR THE CHILDLESS.

Fitting the homeless child to the childless family means salvation for the child and a new joy, previously unknown, for the family. Few acts of charity are at once so mutually gratifying and beneficial to both giver and taker.

In sixty years the Children's Aid Society of this city has rescued 29,500 such children in this way. Left to drift for themselves, through the death or desertion of their parents, these children would have been destined to an uncertain future. Vice and crime would have claimed some, judging from the records of children's courts. Others no doubt would have succeeded in spite of their handicap. These would have been few, however. The method of the society is to take the children away from the city and place them in the family of some benevolent farmer in the West.

Of the children placed in this way, it is estimated by the society that 87 per cent. are doing well, 8 per cent. were returned to New York, 2 per cent. died, one-quarter of 1 per cent. committed petty crimes and were arrested, and 2¾ per cent. left their homes and disappeared. A real home for a homeless child is a good suggestion for a Christmas gift. Fifty dollars will provide one. Persons interested should send checks to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

PINEAPPLE JUICE.

We infer that Mr. BRYAN, in seeking a substitute for intoxicating liquor, was not anxious to obtain an imitation which might deceive the eye. On the contrary, the very color of the grape juice in his glass lent emphasis to his implacable hostility to stimulants. It might be reasonably argued that water would have served this purpose better, as nobody would ever have suspected him of drinking wine glasses full of gin or kümmel, which are the only potential intoxicants which resemble it in their lack of color. But if Mr. BRYAN likes the taste of grape juice and finds it an aid to digestion he is within his right to have his glass filled with it at state dinners. The Washington hostess who substituted the juice of pineapple for the official State Department beverage, when she had the Secretary to dinner, was obviously thinking more of the scenic effect of her table than of the eminent statesman's implacable hostility to champagne. The eyes of the company might have been deceived, but pineapple juice at its best cannot be much of a drink, and Mr. BRYAN was placed in the position of compromising with Satan.

The hostess may have pretended that her guest of honor, like her other guests, was drinking champagne. The imagination of DICKENS'S Marchioness enabled her, when she shut her eyes and made believe very hard, to pretend that water with a bit of orange peel in it tasted like wine. Mr. BRYAN would never let his imagination work that way. He does not want his drink to taste like wine. The commercial article called grape juice has no such taste. Neither, we venture to guess, has the artistic combination of pineapple juice and carbonic water. Of the two, if forced to choose between them, we should take the grape juice. We believe that Mr. BRYAN in the future will stick to grape juice or else shun all show of compromise and drink what his ancestor ADAM drank in Eden, if he was ever thirsty.

CHRISTMAS AT ALBANY.

Peace on earth, good will toward Mr. WHITMAN, is not the message contained in Gov. GLYNN'S attack on the District Attorney of this county for venturing to say, "My whole office is at his [the Governor's] service." Attorney General CARMODY, too, seizes this occasion of universal good cheer to cudgel Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Director of the New York Zoological Society, who is held in high public esteem, for his efforts to keep the pot-hunters from exterminating game birds.

While all the world is rejoicing, the high officials at Albany seem to be in the gall of bitterness. Gov. GLYNN fears that Mr. WHITMAN, if clothed with powers to prosecute cases of blackmail and extortion for which indictments have been found in nearly twenty counties of this State, and to follow lines of evidence radiating from New York County that implicate State officials and powerful politicians, will gain thereby great political advantage. That is the burden of the Governor's statement refusing to urge the appointment of Mr. WHITMAN as Special Deputy Attorney General in the prosecution of the highway and canal cases. He fails to see that, by taking Mr. WHITMAN into camp, the District Attorney would thenceforth be fighting under his banner, and the glory of WHITMAN would be the glory of GLYNN. Instead, the Governor refuses to enlarge the District Attorney's duties after the State's special investigator, Mr. OSBORNE, has told him that without Mr. WHITMAN'S powerful aid his mission will be fruitless. If, nevertheless, the exposure of men in high places shall follow as a result of Mr. WHITMAN'S efforts, the public will recall this hostile statement of the Governor and it will inquire what may be his motive in making it.

The Governor says he could not appoint Mr. WHITMAN a Deputy Attorney General, and he would not if he could. Technically, the Attorney General does the appointing, but the Governor's influence in grave matters that call for the superseding of local District Attorneys is great. If Gov. GLYNN had the will, he would find the way to place Mr. WHITMAN in charge of the State-wide round-up of conspirators to blackmail the State contractors. There are justifying precedents.

Instead, Mr. GLYNN champions the cause of the local District Attorneys in the several counties charged with the prosecution of cases in behalf of the people. He believes, it would seem, that the case of JAMES K. MCGUIRE, the powerful boss of Onondaga County, would be as efficiently prosecuted by home talent as by Mr. WHITMAN. He does not believe that the social and political affiliations of the local attorneys in nearly a score of other counties would hinder the efficient prosecution of the band of conspirators who have operated in those districts. He does not think that a concerted effort under the powerful leadership which New York's District Attorney could give is needed to overthrow the conspiracy which constantly crosses county lines and has its roots in Tammany Hall. He points with pride to the conviction of BART DUNN in Rockland County, ignoring the fact that this comes as a direct result of the State investigation conducted by Mr. HENNESSY and that it is not the achievement of a local officer.

When District Attorney WIDENER of Monroe County protested against the action of Gov. HUGHES in obtaining the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General to push the election fraud cases in 1910, Mr. HUGHES interrupted with the remark: "The real point is, What should be done to bring out a vigorous prosecution of election frauds?" Gov. GLYNN in his diatribe against Mr. WHITMAN seems to forget that the desire of the people of this State is to prosecute vigorously the canal and highway conspiracy. The Governor has blundered in this matter.

MONA LISA'S TRIUMPH.

It is a significant fact that the fame of LEONARDO DA VINCI'S portrait of the wife of GIOCONDO is greater by far to-day than at any other time in the 400-odd years of its existence. Enormous crowds assemble wherever it is exhibited. All the history and legend associated with the painting have become subjects of common talk the world over. Women in Italy are trying to imitate the mysterious smile of Mona Lisa and cosmetics are employed to reproduce her sallow complexion on the faces of the living. Variously gifted LEONARDO enjoyed much fame in his lifetime and has been held in high repute among the initiate ever since, but never was he so famous as the theft and recovery of his greatest work have made him, 395 years after his death. How much more may be said of the increased fame of that almost unknown Florentine woman whom LEONARDO made the subject of his ever-living picture! In spirit she travels in state through Italy and France and the multitude assembles to do her honor. Florence, Rome, and Paris strive to outdo each other in rejoicing over the emergence of the counterfeit presentment of Mona Lisa from its hiding place.

It might be impertinent to inquire what all this emotional excitement has to do with appreciation of the fine arts, how much of it is due to the prodigious advertisement of the large money value of the picture, how much to sheer curiosity, how much to the tendency of the multitude to follow common impulses, of crowds to swell crowds. In the case of the Mona Lisa all this does not signify so much. That painted panel holds the very image of life. The vitality of the portrait surpasses all the other merits the critics of many ages of art criticism have discovered in it. That semblance of life must impress all who look upon the painting, however ignorant they may be of the principles of art. The Mona Lisa is assuredly worthy of the tributes lately paid to it. There are few other pictures in the world so worthy.

A SUBWAY CROSSROADS PRECEDENT.

The situation regarding subway stations is similar at Broadway and Forty-second Street in Manhattan and at Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue in Brooklyn. In both places there is a junction of subway, surface, and elevated roads, in all directions, such as is not duplicated elsewhere in either borough. In both places there has been a difference of opinion between the public and the Public Service Commission as to whether the stops on the subway should be local or express. In both places the Public Service Commission placed local stops, and in both places the public rebelled. But there the likeness ends. In Brooklyn the public has had its way over the Public Service Commission, which has surrendered at discretion and has substituted, or rather has added, an express stop at the crossroads. It will cost $130,000 to alter the plans, but that is a mere nothing compared with getting the maximum of service from transit facilities which will cost several hundred millions. To build bridges at a cost of a score of millions apiece, and to build subways at a cost of hundreds of millions, and not provide facilities for interchange of traffic where they meet and not allow riders to reach focal centres without an unnecessary and irritating change of cars is merely to provide an example of how little public officials appreciate public sentiment. Never would such a blunder of planning have been made in Brooklyn if the officials had been spending their own money and had felt under the necessity of attracting traffic to sustain the cost of operation, and provide the profit, if any there is to be. The Brooklyn precedent shows what ought to be done in Manhattan in such similar circumstances. The added cost of $130,000 in Brooklyn will be multiplied ten or twenty times in Manhattan if the change is delayed. The added loss of income if the change is not made will be increased in like ratio.

Brooklyn has been fortunate in another case of the same sort. The Columbia Heights district has seen its tax valuations droop and rentals suffer because rapid transit facilities have carried population past its doors. The public and private loss has been so serious that the plans which did not provide for a station nearer than the existing Borough Hall station have been modified to place one on Montague Street. But Brooklyn is fortunate in knowing what it wants and in asking for it plainly. Brooklyn wants a station nearer to the river, where there are no transit facilities of any sort, and has provided engineering talent to show the public engineers both that it can be done and how it can be done. It would seem that further pressure on the vulnerable point might and should carry a further victory. To run through such a residential region as the Columbia Heights district without stopping, if it can be done, may be engineering, but certainly is not accommodating the public.

In all these cases it is remarkable how slight are the reasons for not doing what the public wants. For example, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, Manhattan, it is objected that an express stop cannot be made because the route is obstructed by the Forty-second Street shuttle line, which turns a corner there. To block several trunk lines for the sake of a shuttle line is not reasonable. It is particularly unreasonable because the new trunk lines are being built for the express purpose of making the shuttle line less necessary or useful. To show how preposterous is this argument it is only necessary to imagine that the trunk lines were running with the express stops where they ought to be. In that case the proposal to convert the express stops into locals for the sake of building the shuttle line or accommodating the shuttle traffic would be laughed at. It is just as ridiculous to persist in building stations wrong as it would be to alter them wrongly after they were built rightly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Believes in Cure by Radium.

Commenting on the latest announcement as to the curing of cancer by means of radium, The New York Medical Journal says that had it come from men less eminent in their profession than Drs. KELLY and ABBE, the positiveness of the statements made would have "inspired suspicion." That means, presumably, that these are men so competent and of such a character that they would not have spoken as they did until careful and prolonged tests had verified the hopes that have been widely held for some time as to the efficacy of radium as a weapon against the most dreadful of human scourges.

Confidence is the better justified, according to The Journal, because the observations of the American surgeons are supported by those already made in several of the European centres of medical science. There even greater claims are made in behalf of radium than Drs. KELLY and ABBE formulated, and its power over practically any accessible neoplasms is asserted.

The Journal reminds its readers, however, and the public should not forget, that though radium will cure in many cases, if properly used, no less than before is it the part of wisdom to use the knife in the first stages of the disease whenever possible. Done early enough, surgical removal is completely successful, and for some time to come—probably for a long time to come—there will not be enough radium at any price to cure anything like all cancers.

That mesothorium will serve the same purpose is now reported, but not on such high authority, and it, too, is extremely scarce and expensive. "It is becoming increasingly evident," The Journal adds in conclusion, "that successful results can be expected only when the operator is possessed of sufficient radium to obtain good results, and provided he has the considerable experience required to use it judiciously."

Ugliness No Sign of Wisdom.

A correspondent, presumably himself not a habitual competitor in beauty contests, credits another who had noted the liking of "homely" people for fresh air with accuracy of observation, but charges him with fallacy of deduction. The unfavored of nature, declares the critic, have not, as stated, greater need than others for fresh air, but, being more sensible than the others, they better realize its benefits and seek it more persistently.

Passing over the lamentable, but probably irremediable, misuse of the word "homely" by both of these disputants, one turns with interest to the interesting question whether the unbeautiful are or are not more intelligent than the beautiful.

That there exists, and always has existed, a somewhat widespread, almost general, impression or belief of that sort is true, but perhaps it rests on nothing better than the fact that, the more or less ugly folk vastly outnumbering the really good looking, they have blown their own horns longer and louder than the minority, and half convinced the latter, as well as themselves, that they—the ugly ones—have a consolatory superiority. Perhaps, again, stern necessity has compelled the ugly, to get along at all, to cultivate brain more assiduously than it has been necessary for the beautiful to do.

Theoretically, however, beauty is the result of and dependent on so much more than a mere superficial accident—is so much more than skin deep, as the silly proverb says—that doubt as to the correctness of the common supposition is fully justified. Beauty means health and lineage properly called good. It therefore deserves all the admiration it receives, and those who make derogatory remarks about beauty and its possessors would every one be glad to accept it, with all its risks, if they could.

Crowding Into the Army.

There has been what is described as a "tremendous" increase in the number of young men eager to enlist in the United States Army, and the recruiting officers, instead of finding it necessary, as in the past, to resort to all sorts of persuasive devices to get needed soldiers, now find themselves sufficiently busy in picking out the best of the many applicants.

As neither army life nor army pay ordinarily makes much of an appeal to the average American citizen, there must be some special reason or reasons for this change. Two are at once suggested—the impression that the army may soon have more exciting work to do than garrison duty and the difficulty of finding other employment. The first explanation is at least as good as the second, for only from a few of the larger cities has any notable lack of work been reported, and even in these the situation is not much different from what it is at the beginning of most Winters.

As for the possibility of active service, of course it exists but it is not clear or large, and one might have expected, after all the recent talk against militarism, especially in labor circles, such a possibility to decrease enlistments rather than to increase them. Curiously enough, however, the prospect of undergoing the hardships, sufferings, and dangers of war retains its mysterious attractiveness for a considerable part of humanity and makes the filling of company ranks far easier than does that of comfort, safety—and tedium—in time of peace. Apparently men are not very much, or even at all, afraid of getting killed or wounded in battle, and they will risk both for less of monetary reward than they insist on getting in any of the humdrum occupations.

In this case there is little or no appeal to love of country, for the national defense is not involved, and certainly there is no play of racial animosity in action, for while Mexicans are not much loved in the narrow strip of territory where frontier frictions take place, the rest of the country has no grievances to avenge upon them. For some cause or other, however, there has been a sudden realization of the fact that, everything considered, soldiering has its advantages, even though the pay is small. The expenses are next to nothing, should one choose to make them so, and there are few other trades where ability can advance so fast or so far.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS

Would Not Be Efficient or Profitable at Present Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials on the question of Government ownership of the telegraphs must have been read with interest by those familiar with the telegraph business here and abroad. What is all this agitation for Government ownership for? If it is for political patronage purposes, it is an excellent thing. If for the benefit of the public, there is nothing to it. I doubt very much whether the Government could conduct the telegraph business of this country to-day as well as it is being conducted at the existing tariffs and make a profit. Government ownership of telegraphs would mean a step backward for the progress of this country.

For the last twenty-five years there has been no business conducted in this country where competition has been keener than in the telegraph business, and nobody knows it better than the editors of the big papers, who depend so much on the telegraph for gathering quickly the news of the doings all over the world. Should the telegraphs of this country pass to the Government, no doubt this Government would be a party to the deliberations of the International Convention, which at the present time represents more than fifty sovereign States. The rules and regulations laid down by the International Convention are drawn very fine, and they are lived up to and respected the world over.

Some people speak of Government efficiency. We know all about it, and I do not think that the business public wants it applied to the telegraph business. If you would know what real efficiency is, witness the restoration of telegraphic means of communication at the time of the San Francisco disaster, the recent floods in the West, or during any of our severe Winters, with their blizzards and sleet storms which carry down lines by the mile. MANAGER.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent proposal of the Postmaster General to increase the work of his department has had at least one good result. Those who in their simplicity have been supposing that the Government might make the profits the private companies have made are now aware that all experience is against their hopes. Four or five million dollars of deficit must be made up yearly by the English Government on telegraph service, and the service is poor in comparison with ours. The lamp of experience must be kept burning more brightly for the people, the prey of all designing persons with new devices in government. The only reason the people want the new toy is because of the profits; a snowball in sheol has as good a chance as profits under Government ownership. Let there be more light. R. P. G.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

INCOME TAX AMBIGUITY.

Does Text of Law Allow Married Couple Two Exemptions?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting with interest what F. C. Wandmacher, C. P. A., has to say responsively on "Married Couples' Incomes," I now beg leave to correct his evident misapprehension of my object in citing the law. I quoted it, as I stated, for the "benefit (to me) of his further enlightening comment." As a matter of fact I was pleased with his interpretation, and was so expressing myself to associates in my office when one of them laid the text of the law before me and "stumped" me by asking what that concluding proviso meant if it did not mean what it said, "That only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together." What has me guessing on that is the introduction of "aggregate" and "both" as a limiting condition with respect to the $4,000 deduction.

What does it mean, anyway? I am quite prepared to believe that each one of a married couple possessed of sufficient independent income to render each taxable is entitled each to a separate deduction of $3,000 as a taxable individual, and I am also disposed to believe that because of the contingency of family (children) one or the other should be entitled to a deduction of the additional $1,000; but, as I say, the letter of the law leaves me "in the air" on that point.

If that proviso had been shaped to read, "That only one deduction of $1,000 additional shall be made," &c., all would have been clear, and I would have remained satisfied of the correctness of Mr. Wandmacher's interpretation. Even as it is, I hope he will be proved right, despite the fact that my circumstances leave me free from worry on the subject. E.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

JUDGE RYAN'S RECORD.

Mayor Urged to Reappoint Him to the Children's Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most important offices that Mayor Mitchel will have the power to fill on the first of January is that of Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, because the term of office of Judge Morgan M. L. Ryan expires at the end of this year. Judge Ryan has been assigned to the Children's Courts for the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and has impressed every one who has come in contact with his work—by his tact, his kindliness of spirit, his sympathy, his patience and his fearlessness—as one of the best "Children's Judges" in the country. The Children's Court, as a factor for good, is one of the most important courts in our entire judicial system. Yet, neither the man nor his work nor the office seems to have engaged even a passing interest at the hands of the metropolitan press, or at the hands of the job pilots.

The significance of this appointment lies in the fact that it will determine, as no other appointment can determine, whether the new Mayor will carry out the pledge so positively and persistently made to be guided by merit alone in making appointments, or whether the unclean political hand shall reach the bench and tear from it one of its best ornaments. L. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1913.

ANTIDOTE FOR SOCIALISM.

Radical Thinker Finds It in the Columns of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the vast assemblage of young college graduates of our country who are given to radical thinking, therefore predisposed to Socialistic doctrines. Having a mite of philosophy in my make-up, I realize, though, that a too steady diet of radical literature will lead one to fanaticism and fol-de-rol. I have long been a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, partly because of your splendid news accuracy and its completeness, but largely because of an instinctive impetus to imbibe daily from the fountain of conservatism—in order to maintain a sane mental balance, and employ an effective antidote for dangerous Socialistic acidity.

I am led to address these few words to you after digesting the leading editorial in to-day's issue of your paper: "Hence, Loathed Melancholy," wherein you mildly castigate big business; which, indeed, as charged by our Socialistic-Democratic brethren at Washington, is in danger of trying out some nefarious calamity-howling for mere political capital. (This sort of "capitalistic expansion" is a hundredfold more dangerous than the currency expansion decried by Mr. Root, et al.)

You close your editorial by saying: "There is nothing in the way [of prosperity] but the visions conjured up by disordered imaginations." Had I the necessary money for the purpose I would pamphletize this editorial and put a copy into the hands of every Republican in the country—especially the employers.

R. E. SCHAEFFER.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

POISONOUS BICHLORIDE.

Why Not Use Harmless Antiseptics in Its Place?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no reason under the sun why bichloride of mercury tablets should have a place on the family medicine shelf. There are many household remedies, such as boric acid, peroxide of hydrogen, alcohol, and common table salt, which are almost equally efficacious as antiseptics and quite harmless. This old and time-honored drug is not a safe household antiseptic, as it may cause poisoning by absorption when used locally. It is not a convenient household remedy, as it corrodes all metals with which it comes in contact and renders indelible any stains in fabrics.

Physicians and nurses, I regret to say, are in a large measure responsible for the widespread use of this corrosive poison as a local antiseptic, and as a result the deadly tablets are placed side by side with headache remedies, soda mint tablets, laxative pills, boric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and other tablets or drugs for household uses. Any child can walk into a drug store and buy the life-destroying drug, whereas it requires a physician's prescription to obtain even a small amount of carbolic acid. The law requires merely that a poison label be placed upon the container. No record of the sale is necessary, and no physician's prescription is required.

B. WALLACE HAMILTON, M. D.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

SHOULD HEAR CHAUFFEURS.

Rebuke for the Woman Who Silenced Opposing Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for so correctly reporting what was said and done at the ladies' mass meeting held at the Berkeley Theatre on Dec. 19, 1913. I feel sure that the most casual reader of your article must realize that these ladies are misguided and are refusing assistance from a class that could be of great aid. Ninety thousand organized women were represented, we were told, and yet a voice to speak the opinions of 300,000 who drive automobiles was silenced, with a promise of ten minutes' time at the next meeting.

Wry not hear everything every one has to offer that may help reduce the accidents?

May the ladies be moved to a broader view of how to get at facts before they are allowed even to suggest legislation. Ten years of speed laws have failed to be of efficient help along the lines of reducing accidents. What can be done? Perhaps the motorist can suggest a remedy; anyway the opportunity should at least be allowed him.

GEORGE STROBRIDGE,
Chief Examiner of Chauffeurs State of New York.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

FALSE PICTURE OF BRAZIL.

Account of Racial Differences Said to be Untrue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called by several of my countrymen, and also by various firms engaged in business with Brazil, to a paragraph in your esteemed paper under the caption of "Money Tight in Brazil," in which a Mr. W. E. Carson airs his "views" as to racial differences in Brazil.

Mr. Carson has been absolutely and utterly misinformed, if we may put it thus mildly, but we certainly think he might have corroborated his information before giving it public expression. Any one who states that the population of Rio is half colored, and that the people of Pernambuco and Para are almost pure negro, utters a contemptible, dangerous, and stupid untruth. No man can make an opinion as to racial differences from the few boatmen and laborers he sees on the quays of any port. Supposing a stranger arrived in New York, and did not go beyond Battery Place, he might say the population of this city was Syrian or Greek.

JOSE MARCAL.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

WOMEN OVERBURDENED.

Mrs. Blatch Says Suffrage Will Help Them Cut Out Drudgery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the ideas expressed by Prof. Shaw in his letter to THE TIMES specifying excess of suffrage activity and undue physical exercise as being detrimental to the health of women, permit me to point out these facts: That excess of mental work, excess of play, excess of drudgery, in short excess of every kind, is bad for human beings—or for animals, for that matter—irrespective of sex.

Nature does not permit men any more than women to overwork or overplay with impunity. It may be true that women can do less work than men, it may be true that they cannot play so violently, but the fact remains that most of the drudgery of the world is left, under man-made laws, for women to perform, and it is with the idea of cutting out some of this excessive drudgery that women propose to have their opinions in regard to the world registered in our laws and our social customs.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH,
President Women's Political Union.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

CHRISTMAS GUESTS.

The Spirit of Mercy is here!
She came on the wing of the breeze,
Over the desert land drear,
Over the turbulent seas.

The Soul of the Loving is here:
It came from the far distant plain;
Breathing devotion and cheer,
Soothing the bosom of pain.

The Joy of the Giver is here:
It leaped o'er the white, glistening snow,
Blessing the world far and near,
Lessening sorrow and woe.

The Treasure of Nations is here:
Sweetly it gleams in our eyes;
Peace! How it came, precious, dear,
Down from the gray of the skies!

LURANA SHELDON.

"THE WISCONSIN IDEA"

Reaches Climax in New Eugenic Marriage Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The eugenic law at present in force in the State of Wisconsin is an immoral law, for it is a well-known sociological fact that whatever interferes with legal marriage tends to increase immorality, vice, and disease. Besides, it tends to increase that class of matrimonial excursions that consist in marriages that are consummated but not solemnized, thereby destroying any eugenic effect it might have even if it were capable of enforcement in its present form.

The law provides for the payment of a fee of but $2 for the physician making the examinations. How easy it would be for all of us to make out a lot of certificates in blank, leave them in the hands of our office girls, to be passed out to any one applying, provided they paid the $3. The certificates would be just as valuable if distributed in that way, as far as any eugenic result is concerned, as though an attempt had been made under the provisions of the eugenic law for an examination. Some unscrupulous medical men might take in a great deal of money in these circumstances.

The true reason why the medical men refuse to make these certificates is that the examination, according to the demand of the bill, for "physical examination and by the application of recognized clinical and laboratory tests of scientific search," would involve in the search for syphilis at least four Wasserman tests extending over four months, each of which would absolutely cost, if properly done, from $10 to $15, after which a Noguchi test would be necessary; and even if both of these tests were found negative it would still be necessary to puncture the spinal cord, draw out some of the spinal fluid and make a test of that, as it is done by Fordyce and Swift at the Rockefeller Institute, and by Wechselmann at the Virchow Hospital in Berlin. This test being negative, if the physician went to the limit of scientific "search," he would be obliged to make a hole in the skull of the applicant, remove a portion of his brain, smear it upon a glass slide, stain it and examine it microscopically for the treponema pallida, which is the cause of the malady feared. (Thomachewski.)

Besides this, all spinal reflexes would have to be tested, all bones of the body examined, as well as the joints. The liver, eyes, and throat must undergo a severe and careful examination, and if all this were done it would require at least six months to do it, and it would be impossible even then for the most skillful physician to state positively that the applicant was entirely free from the disease.

In the case of another disease, for the occurrence of which an examination is required, this would involve a series of microscopical and other tests of unusual skill during a period of at least three months.

You will readily see, then, that no "male person making application for license to marry," and applying to be examined, could possibly obtain, in the present circumstances, a certificate that would be worth the paper it is printed upon.

The State of Wisconsin has been for the last four or five years dazed in a state of intellectual ecstacy by a continued contemplation of a thing which is called "the Wisconsin idea." What the Wisconsin idea may really be neither the wisdom of the Scribes nor the cleverness of the Pharisees has been able to explain; but it seems in some way to be a scheme, by enactment of statutes, to give everybody "equal opportunity," provided always that that opportunity has first been prescribed by a commission or by the Legislature. The climax of these prescriptions has been reached in the eugenic law.

HORACE M. BROWN, M. D.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 20, 1913.

BUY CHINESE PORCELAIN.

Gen. Ives and Mr. Widener Purchase from Davies Collection.

A number of collectors living in the West and the curators of several museums have requested that the Davies collection of old Chinese porcelain, on exhibition at the Dreicer Gallery, remain until Jan. 10 instead of closing, as originally announced, on Dec. 31.

A number of the finer pieces, which Mr. Altman had intended to acquire for his own collection, have passed into the hands of other American collectors and will remain in this country. The magnificent incense burner and the fire cloud vase have become the property of Mr. Widener of Philadelphia, and a splendid specimen of apple-green glaze, also a specimen of the yellow with a dragon design, superb in color and form, are among those bought by Gen. Brayton Ives.

The remaining pieces are to be taken back to England at the close of the exhibition, and there will probably be no other collection of equal importance brought here again from that country. The entire group, including the pieces now dispersed, is valued at $800,000.

PRINCETON'S BIGGEST YEAR.

1,599 Students the Largest Enrollment in University's History.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The largest enrollment in the history of the university is shown by the publication of the annual catalogue to-day. The total of those that registered in all of the various departments is given as 1,599, which is an increase of thirty-one over a year ago.

The registration of the senior class shows a falling off of from 312 to 284, but this loss is made up in the gain of forty in the junior class. The freshman enrollment is 428, or a gain of nineteen over last year's entering class.

In the geographical representation New York State leads the list with 340 of her sons registered, while curiously Pennsylvania and New Jersey are tied for second place with 340 each. Twelve foreign countries are represented in addition to practically all of the States.

BURKE ESTATE $2,000,000.

Shipowner Gave Property to Found a Convalescents' Home.

The residuary estate of John M. Burke, the ship owner, who died in December, 1910, will amount to some $2,000,000, according to an accounting of the estate filed by the executors yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The residuary estate was left to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, a corporation organized to aid needy convalescents, and named after Mr. Burke's mother.

The foundation is now building a home. The executors, who ask the Surrogate to settle their accounts, are Frank K. Sturgis, William H. White, and Francis B. Clark.

Asks $500,000 for East River Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Goulden of New York introduced today a bill to appropriate $500,000 for commencing the improvement of the East River, and removal of ledges and shoals there, and to authorize the Secretary of War to make continuing contracts to carry out the War Department's $13,400,000 project for New York Harbor.

CHURCHILL MAY HAVE NO RIVAL TO FIGHT

Re-election as President of the Board of Education Apparently Is Assured.

SAY 35 MEMBERS FAVOR

Opposition Was Discouraged by Mitchel's Support — Martin Urges Adoption of a Policy of Harmony.

It is very likely that no rival candidate will be nominated to oppose the re-election of Thomas W. Churchill as President of the Board of Education in February next. The report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday that Mr. Churchill would be re-elected was confirmed yesterday by Commissioners who are regarded as opponents of some of his policies. Mr. Churchill, it is asserted, has a great majority of the board on his side.

There are forty-six Commissioners. It is practically acknowledged that thirty-five, at least, of them favor Mr. Churchill's re-election. Among those whose names have been mentioned as possible candidates in the event of a contest for the office are former President of the Board, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College; Nicholas J. Barrett, who was head of the Committee on Supplies in the Winthrop administrations, but is now without a Chairmanship; John Martin and Abraham Flexner, recently appointed Commissioner by Mayor Kline, his term of office beginning next month.

Mr. Winthrop, it has all along been thought, would not consent to be a candidate unless he was convinced beforehand that he was certain of a majority of the votes of the members. He could have polled practically the full strength of the anti-Churchill party at the election in February last, but he saw that he could not win, and he accordingly announced that he would not run against Mr. Churchill. Mr. Winthrop is regarded as one of the strongest supporters Supt. Maxwell has in the board, as at present constituted.

Mr. Barrett is not so active in the board as he was when Mr. Winthrop was President. There have been several occasions, however, when he has taken a decided stand against measures favored by the so-called progressive party. One of these was the forced retirement of Associate City Superintendent Thomas S. O'Brien after long years of service in the Department of Education. Dr. Maxwell and Mr. Barrett both desired his reappointment, but when it was seen that Dr. O'Brien would have to consent to retirement or be dropped from the service, Mr. Barrett chose the lesser of what he believed to be two evils, and reluctantly agreed to Dr. O'Brien's retirement. He has only recently spoken of it as a clear violation of civil service principles.

John Martin has done most of the criticising at board meetings of measures advocated by the progressives, but not approved by himself. He was one of those who urged that the board should not censure Dr. Maxwell for his refusal to carry out certain instructions of President Churchill. Mr. Martin's most recent attack on the progressive policy was in regard to the new courses of study. He spoke at great length against its adoption because, as he said, it really did not affect any real changes, and did not include any of the recommendations made by Prof. Frank Murry. His arguments were combated by the other side, and the new courses of study was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Martin voting almost alone in the negative.

Mr. Flexner, however, of all those named, is thought to be the most likely leader of the opposition in the board next year. He is a fluent speaker, and is well informed on school matters. It is expected that he will take a very active part in the deliberations of the board. To what extent the opposition to Mr. Churchill might develop under the leadership of Mr. Flexner for the present is a purely speculative question, but the matter now stands it seems likely that he will content himself, for the next four months anyway, in strengthening the force which may choose him as its spokesman.

Commissioner Martin thinks that, as President Churchill's re-election is a foregone conclusion, both parties in the Board of Education ought to put aside at least temporarily their differences and agree upon a harmony programme which would bring relief to the Department of Education as well as to the public and permit of improvement in the educational system along various lines.

"The aim of those who oppose some of Mr. Churchill's policies," said Mr. Martin, "will be to obtain the maximum of harmony, because unnecessary friction is detrimental to the schools. The minority of the board is prepared to examine quite impartially proposals for the good of the department, made either by the Board of Education or by the Board

MUCH TO PLEASE IN THE NEW HENRIETTA

An Agreeable Blend of Comedy Drama Made from Bronson Howard's Old Play.

CRANE RENEWS MEMORIES

And Douglas Fairbanks Wins Merited Success in Admirable Performance of Bertie the Lamb.

THE NEW HENRIETTA, a play in four acts, (founded on Bronson Howard's comedy,) by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes; at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Nicholas Van Alstyne.....William H. Crane
Bertie.....Douglas Fairbanks
Mark Turner.....Lyster Chambers
The Rev. Murray Hilton...Halbert W. Brown
Watson Flint.....Edward Poland
Dr. George Wainwright.....Arthur S. Hull
Musgrave.....Malcolm Bradley
Hutchins.....J. H. Huntley
Edward.....Bud Woodthorpe
Mrs. Cornelia Opdyke.....Amelia Bingham
Rose Turner.....Eileen Errol
Agnes Gates.....Patricia Collinge
Hattie.....Zeffie Tilbury

With an omission of the tragic finale to one act and the introduction of much that is fresh in lines and situations, "The New Henrietta," though still retaining much of the original Bronson Howard fabric, provides capital entertainment. The higher cost of living has resulted in a million-dollar check, where once Bertie and his bride-to-be were obliged to content themselves with a miserly $500,000. And so Bertie can now splurge in many wedding rings, thus bringing an amusing added passage. Also, the scenes between Van Alstine and the widow have been changed in many details. So that, though the fun wears thin at times and the plausibilities seem occasionally outraged, the effect of the new play, as of the old, is to create a wholly genial mood.

Once old Nicholas has ingratiated himself, and young Bertie proclaimed himself the ass, who minds the blindness of the one or the Quixotic self-sacrifice of the other?

Both are something more than human. But with William H. Crane renewing memories as the elder Van Alstine, and Douglas Fairbanks's exceeding pleasant expectation as the younger, the piece provides really refreshing entertainment. Bertie's shouldering of his brother's guilt—especially with so exquisitely lovely a little bride-to-be as Miss Patricia Collinge left "waiting at the church"—isn't exactly a convincing situation. But it is very delightful to meet Bertie in that first scene, where he confesses his goodness after trying breakfast all over the place and decides that business is "easy," after Agnes has explained that it means going to the Exchange at 9 o'clock and coming home at 3. And very heartwarming it is to see him come to the old gentleman's rescue in the nick of time, then prepare to admonish him roundly for his insistence upon that name "Henrietta," while in Bertie's ears has come to be associated only with unpleasant memories.

And when one speaks of these things as pleasant, it must be understood that not a little of the sensation comes from a renewal of acquaintance with the original "Old Nick," Mr. William H. Crane, whose clean-cut, incisive, dry, and definite method is as perfectly suited to the conveyance of this particular type as it ever was, and just as sure-fire in effect. Mr. Crane has been acting now something over fifty years. And that, in face of this spry performance, must mean that he began at a very tender age. Curiosity was centred very largely in what Mr. Douglas Fairbanks would do with Bertie, heretofore closely associated in the minds of playgoers with the eccentric personality and the lisp of Stuart Robson. It was a delightful figure, too, as that actor delivered it. But it is no reflection on the original to say that Mr. Fairbanks plays the part very much his own. And he does succeed most admirably in eliminating the sense of his own very virile, positive personality, so as to give Bertie that quality of mental stutter which is the keynote of the part. In real life Bertie would probably be an awful pest. Here, somehow, you rather love him and want to see a lot of him. Miss Bingham plays excellently the widow, originally acted by Selma Peterson. She is labeled on the programme as "fashionable," so one is inclined to let it go at that. Miss Collinge is a really adorable-looking little Agnes. The others are not brilliant, though that well-trained actress, Miss Zeffie Tilbury, provides momentary satisfaction.

Certainly the work of bringing the late Bronson Howard's play into general harmony with the changed conditions of the present-day theatre has been admirably done by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. And at a time when theatrical fare of a comparatively simple, wholesome type is conspicuous chiefly by its absence, the new old-play is doubly welcome.

BATAILLE PLAY IN FRENCH.

Mme. Yorska and Drama Society Produce "La Vierge Folle."

LA VIERGE FOLLE de Henry Bataille.

Diane de Charance..Mme. Georgette Passedoit
Ketty.....Mme. Marie de la Motte
Marcel Armaury.....M. Ernest Perrin
Gaston de Charance.....M. Jose Ruben
Duc de Charance.....M. Henri Verneuil
Abbe Roux.....M. Jane Willowstein
Fablen.....M. Adrien Grevin
Le Role de Fanny Armaury...Mme. Yorska

IL PASSANT, Comedie en une acte en vers de Francois Coppee.

Sylvia.....Mrs. Beverly Sitgreaves
Lanetto.....Mme. Yorska

Harris Theatre.

"He would never leave me for that woman," remarked Mrs. Patrick Campbell during the rehearsals of the Englished version of "La Vierge Folle," which we suffered some seasons ago. It was the personal, histrionic discovery of a fault in connection with the production. Also, as far as it went, it was correct. But like most things personal it didn't go far enough.

The performance of the play by the French Drama Society, whatever it may leave to be desired, provides no such loophole for intruding criticism. Here one gets, to say the least, some sense of the way Bataille meant his play to be presented, and without the disconcerting variations in personality which so often defeat attempts to make a foreign play seem foreign if offered in another tongue.

To your true Parisian, possibly, there may be intruding provincialisms in the speech of the French players in this cast, just as in an English production one gets the disillusionizing Western Rs, and other indications of a local habitation and a dialect. But in the ears of the average English visitor to the French theatre all accents sound alike.

Wherefore, and quite apart from other important considerations, the sense of a French environment is here suggested, and the French play, minus those violent contrasts which make for artificiality, takes on a quality of realism rarely achieved in adaptation. Moreover, the personalities of the principal women are well suited to the rôles. And there seems less cause to wonder, as did Mrs. Campbell, why Armaury turned to the other woman.

This, by the way, means no disparagement of Mme. Yorska's charms. The difference is that in the English version the Diane was a woman of a peculiarly cold type, least calculated, according to conventional ideas, to break up an otherwise happy home. Mme. Yorska, playing in her own tongue, minus the disconcerting effects of a burlesque support, as when she was last seen here in an act from "Camille" in English, reveals a considerable richness of personal appeal and a pliant, varied suggestion of power and of pathos. And Mme. Passedoit touches the rôle of Diane with a good deal of charm. Also, there is excellence in M. Perrin's Armaury. And the other rôles are commendably handled.

Nor is a review of the French Society's effort complete without an allusion to Mrs. Sitgreaves's excellent accomplishment in Coppee's one-act play in verse, "Le Passant," in which Mme. Yorska has the other rôle.

DANCE FOR MISS EMERY.

Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson Also Gives Dinner for Debutante Daughter.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson gave a large dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton last evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Alexandra Emery, Miss Emery being Mrs. Anson's daughter by her first husband, the late J. J. Emery.

There were about 250 guests for the dinner in the banquet room. The tables were arranged so that there were two tables at each end of the room with one large one in the centre and many small tables arranged around the central one. The large tables had fern trees as centres with pink lilies placed as though growing from the trees; the small tables had long-stemmed cut glass vases filled with orchids and pink lilies.

Palms and ferns were placed about the stairways and ballroom entrance.

After the dinner, for which the guests were asked to come at 8:30, they went to the ballroom, and many more guests came in for the dancing, there being 600 invitations issued for the dance. The large dining room was screened off from the public after the dinner hour and a continuous buffet supper was served from midnight on.

Mrs. Anson, in blue and silver brocade, Miss Emery, in white with touches of silver, and the Hon. Alfred Anson greeted the guests as they entered.

The guests asked for dinner included Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, the Prince and Princess Aymon de Faucigny-Lucinge, Lord and Lady Decies, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. Henry V. Higgins and Cecil Higgins of London, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Leishman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

The Duke of Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Count Széchényi, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, J. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren.

Also Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mrs. James Henry Smith, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. William P. Douglas, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. J. H. Kidder, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, and Mrs. William Post.

The Misses Mary C. Alexander, Augusta Bishop, Beatrice Burrill, Angelica Brown, Grace Bigelow, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Marie Louise Daria de Barril, Elsie de Wolfe, Elaine Denegrem, Janet Fish, Mabel Gerry, Belle B. Gurnee, Miriam Harriman, Dorothy King, Margaret Knapp, Alida Livingston, Eleanor Lawrence, Edith Starr Miller, Gertrude Mali, Augusta McCagg, Isabel May, Mary Pyne, Margaret Perine, Katharine W. Porter, Frieda Pearson, Julia Robbins, Mimi Scott, E. Louise Sands, Susan B. Sturgis, Ruth V. Twombly, Marie Tailer, Alice Van Rensselaer, Elsie Williams, Muriel Winthrop, Anna Wright, and Gabrielle Warren.

Also the Hon. William Anson, T. Sandford Beaty, Frederick H. Baldwin, E. R. Bacon, P. T. Barker, Constantine Brun, J. W. Barney, William P. Burden, Percy Chubb, Harry Phelps Case, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Harry T. Eldredge, Stephen B. Elkins, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Eliot Gregory, Madison Grant, Murray Hoffman, Floeral Ingraham, and Lord Robert Innes-Ker.

Tea Dance for Miss Morgan.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan gave a tea dance yesterday at her home, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, for her daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, who will not come out until next Winter. The decorations were Christmas greens with holly and mistletoe, and there was music throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Morgan and her daughter had receiving with them among others the Misses Carvl Hackstaff, Elizabeth Thacher, Lilian Talmage, Marie de Tours Boynton, and Alexandra Bowen.

Mrs. George E. Ide and Mrs. Edward Wilkin presided at the tea table. The guests included a few of the older girls and men, but the majority of the guests were college boys home for the holidays and the younger girls. There were about 200 guests.

Singer Gets Bankruptcy Discharge.

Charlotte Christine Nielsen Lefler, a well-known singer, who resided at the Hotel Belmont, received a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday from Judge Hand in the United States District Court. She filed a voluntary petition on Aug. 30 last, with liabilities at $3,231 and no assets.

DUKE AND DUCHESS GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt Entertains for the Manchesters at the Ritz-Carlton.

ROSES THE DECORATIONS

Duchess de Chaulnes and Lady Lister-Kaye Among Guests— Southern Yachting Trip in the Warrior.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon yesterday in the Pall Mall Room at the Ritz-Carlton for the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who arrived earlier in the day from England on the George Washington, Mrs. Vanderbilt meeting them at the pier.

The tables were decorated with pink, yellow, and American Beauty roses brought from the hostess's conservatories at her country home, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Among the guests, besides Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and the Duke and Duchess, were the Duchess de Ghaulnes and her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, who arrived on the same steamer with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Willam B. Leeds, Prince and Princess Aymon de Faucigny, (Mrs. Stickney,) Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Lord Innes-Kerr, Phoenix Ingraham, Moncure Robinson, Baron von Kuhlman, and Lord Faulkner.

In a few days Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will start on a Southern yachting trip in their yacht Warrior, with the Duke and Duchess among their guests. They plan to spend New Year's Day in Charleston, S. C., and will then continue south to Panama and South America.

SON TO EDWARD R. THOMAS.

Mrs. Thomas Was Elizabeth R. Finley—Heir Born in Paris.

The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas has been announced. The child was born on Oct. 2 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas in Paris, where they have been residing since their marriage on Nov. 5, 1912, in Newport.

Mrs. Thomas was Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Finley, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Finley of 225 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and her marriage to Mr. Thomas was celebrated at the Newport home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, the Rev. E. S. Straight, a retired Baptist minister, performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Lee Thomas was Mr. Thomas's first wife, and she obtained a final decree in her divorce from him on Oct. 26, 1912. Ten days later Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Finley. Mrs. Lee Thomas makes her home in this city and is active in society.

Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning.

Mr. Bagby's two hundred and eighth Musical Morning yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria brought as its artists Mme. Teresa Carreno, Miss Alma Gluck, and Giovanni Martinelli, with Mr. Rosenstein at the piano. Miss Gluck sang "Bel Raggio," from Semiramide; "Fruhkingsglied," by Rubinstein; "Chimes," by Terrell; "Chevaux-de-bois," by Charpentier, and with Mr. Martinelli she closed the programme with the duet from "Rigoletto."

Mme. Carreno played Beethoven's Andante Favori, Schubert's Impromtu, Op. 90, No. 3; MacDowell's Hexentanz, and three selections from Liszt, the Sonetto del Petrarca, Etude, D flat, and the Rhapsodie Hongroise. Mr. Martinelli sang "Ridi Pagliaccio," Pergolesi's "Tre Giorni son che Nina," Tosti's "Baciami," and Gus Galtaldon's "Musica Proibita."

Miss Ada Phipps Gives a Dinner.

Miss Ada Phipps of 279 Lexington Avenue gave a dinner last night at her home in honor of the birthday of her niece, Miss Alice G. Kortright. The guests later attended the dance of Mrs. Alfred Anson at the Ritz-Carlton. Some of those present were the Misses Evelyn Witherbee, Laura V. Webb, Eleanor Burrill, Agnes Landon, and Francis O. French, Jorge Andre, Henry C. Emmet, Henry Stanton Leverich, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris.

Sons of Israel Entertainment.

The Sons of Israel of the Bronx will give an entertainment and dance on Christmas night at the Hunt's Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard. The proceeds will be devoted to the building of a temple for the Jewish residents of the Tremont and West Farms section. The committee in charge includes Maurice J. Dix, William Bloom, Morris Berkowitz, Leon Rosenthal, and Henry Berkowitz. Prominent vaudeville artists are to appear in the entertainment.

SCHIEFFELIN WEDDING PLANS

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin to Wed F. H. Osborn.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and Frederick Henry Osborn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, on the afternoon of Jan. 10 in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church have been completed.

Miss Schieffelin will have her sister, Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, as maid of honor, and the eight bridesmaids will be the Misses Mary Pyne, Louise B. Kessel, Louise Alida Livingston, Gertrude Mali, Mary C. Bishop, Alice Appleton, Augusta McCagg, and Helen Hunt.

Mr. Osborn will have his brother, Earl Dodge Osborn, as best man, and his ushers will include another brother, William H. Osborn; William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., and John Jay Schieffelin, brother of the bride; Cleveland Earl Dodge and Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., cousins of Mr. Osborn, and also F. Bayard Rives, William Scott Pyle, Henry Bartow Farr, James Boyd of Harrisburg, Penn.; Robert R. Meigs of Wayne, Penn.; Matthew Gault of Baltimore, Md., and Donald Dodge of Cambridge, Mass.

A reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Miss Schieffelin is a greatgranddaughter of William H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Osborn is the greatgrandson of William Earl Dodge, the philanthropist.

Last year Mr. Osborn's sister, Miss Aileen Osborn, married Vanderbilt Webb, a grandson of William H. Vanderbilt.

MISS RYAN'S WEDDING.

Daughter of Late Police Captain Ryan to Marry Matthew P. Halpin.

Mrs. Mary T. Ryan of 806 Lexington Avenue has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Louise Ryan, to Matthew P. Halpin of this city, which is to take place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Ryan is the daughter of the late Police Captain Thomas M. Ryan, and is a sister of the Rev. Dr. Edwin J. Ryan of St. Joseph's Seminary.

Mr. Halpin is well known in athletic circles. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and was manager of the American Olympic teams to Athens, London and Stockholm.

Owing to the recent death of his mother, the wedding will be attended only by the immediate families. The Rev. Dr. Ryan will officiate, and Austin F. Ryan, another brother, will give Miss Ryan in marriage. Miss Margaret Ryan will be her sister's only attendant. Paul Pilgrim is to be best man, and Dr. John M. Breen and Charles Hatfield will serve as ushers.

BARNARD STUDENT WEDS.

Miss Manock Married to Jeremiah Devlin by Bridegroom's Brother.

The wedding of Miss Margery Manock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Manock of Pittsfield, Mass., to Edward Foster Devlin, youngest son of the late Jeremiah Devlin and Mrs. Devlin, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the rectory of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Devlin, brother of the bridegroom, in the presence of the immediate families.

Miss Grace Dascom was the bride's only attendant and Dr. Joseph A. Devlin, another brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride is a student at Barnard, and after a short honeymoon in the South she will resume her studies. Mr. Devlin is in business in this city.

Valpy-Holme Wedding in London.

Edward Valpy, a member of the University and Calumet Clubs of this city and the only son of the late Rev. Arthur Bird Valpy and Mrs. Valpy of Stanford Dingley, Berkshire, England, married on last Friday Mrs. Katharine Hilda Isabel Holme, widow of Robert Francis Lyon Holme of Reading, England, and youngest daughter of the late Charles and Mrs. Trask of Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somersetshire, England. The wedding took place in St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, and was performed by the Rev. Harold Trask, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. Algernon Lawley, rector of St. Peter's. Only the immediate relatives were present.

Kip-Corwin Wedding on Jan. 21.

The wedding of William Ruloff Kip and Miss Mildred Frothingham Corwin, a daughter of Mrs. George F. Corwin of Long Island, will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the Miss Corwin's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Smithers, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bayonne will officiate.

Miss Corwin will have Miss Caroline Davey of East Orange as her maid of honor. Little Miss Carola Kip, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, will be the flower girl, and William Bergh Kip, the son of Henry Spies Kip, and Austin Leonard Smithers, a cousin of Miss Corwin, will be the pages.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Robert A. Sands is giving a dinner for her daughter, Miss Katherine S. Sands, at Sherry's on Friday evening, taking her guests afterward to Mrs. Walter Watson's dance.

Mrs. George Ide Malcom of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a dinner this evening for her daughter, Miss Hope Malcom.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness is giving a party for young people on Saturday afternoon at her house, in North Washington Square, when her children will present a play.

Moncure Robinson is giving a dinner for forty this evening at the St. Regis.

Col. Robert C. Clowry and his daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, of Tarrytown, N. Y., are at the Plaza for a visit.

Mrs. J. Amory Haskell of 130 East Sixty-first Street will give a theatre party on Jan. 20, followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's.

Mrs. James A. Blair of Oyster Bay, L. I., is giving a dance at Sherry's on Jan. 16 for her granddaughter, Miss Penelope Sears, one of the season's débutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Minturn of Syosset, L. I., are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter.

Mrs. Franklin Ferris and Miss Ferris of 258 Riverside Drive are spending the Christmas holidays in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kirwin of 924 President Street, Brooklyn, have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Florence Marie Kirwin, to Alfred Cutler B. McNevin, which is to take place on Jan. 7 in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn. A wedding breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Jonathan Peterson and Miss Marion B. Peterson will be at home today from 4 to 7 at 764 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. George Rathbone Dyer is giving a dance and supper this evening at the Ritz-Carlton for her niece, Miss Evelyn Scott.

Mrs. James H. Kidder is to give a Christmas party for children in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon.

Among other entertainments to-day and this evening will be Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert's dinner and theatre party, Miss Ada Bryce Gray's luncheon for girls at the Colony Club, Mrs. Keene Taylor's tea dance for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Taylor, and a dinner to be given by Gen. Horace Porter at his home in Madison Avenue.

Mrs. J. Herbert Washington of 134 East Eightieth Street will give a dinner and theatre party to-night for Miss Elizabeth Burrill.

The Misses Drake-Smith will give a tea to-day at their Englewood (N. J.) home for Miss Henrietta L. Cofer.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of 725 Fifth Avenue is to give a dance this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Oakman.

Miss Elsie Park, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William Gray Park, has just returned from Philadelphia, where she was the guest of Miss Rose Dolan.

Mrs. Robert Reutter gave a luncheon on Saturday at Sherry's, followed by a theatre party, for her young daughter, Miss Gertrude Reutter, who is still a schoolgirl, and some of her girl friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alexandre arrived on the George Washington from abroad.

Mrs. George D. Yeomans of 20 Fifth Avenue will give a luncheon next Tuesday for her daughter, Miss Yeomans, who is home for the holidays from the Farmington School.

"MAGIC FLUTE" REPEATED.

Mme. Gadski, Pamina, and Jorn, Tamino, for First Time This Season.

The sixth week of the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House was begun last night with the performance of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." The distinguishing feature of last night's performance was that in it Mme. Gadski appeared for the first time this season as Pamina and Carl Jörn for the first time as Tamino, otherwise the cast was the usual one. Carl Braun was again the Sarastro, and Frieda Hempel the Queen of the Night, while Otto Goritz and Bella Alten were the Papageno and Papagena.

The others were the Messrs. Reiss, Griswold, Murphy, Schlegel, and Bayer, and Mmes. Curtis, Eubank, Robeson, Sparkes, Cox and Mattfeld. Mr. Hertz conducted.

Theatre Party for Miss Gilford.

Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp of 247 Fifth Avenue gave a theatre party and a supper at Sherry's last night for Miss Lentilhon Gilford. After the play the party were taken in busses to Sherry's. The twenty-four guests included the Misses Margaret and Louise Trevor, Kathryn Steele, Dorothy Hollister, Baroness Vera de Ropp, Margaret Clarkson Henderson, Adeline Hatch, Julia Edey, Constance Peabody, Margaret Seton Porter; also Frederic Alexandre, Lester Armour, Irving Pardee, Averell Clark, Van Horne Kemp, George McCook, Danforth Miller, John O'Rourke, and Richard Babcock.

Three Dances Begin at Plaza.

The first of the Winter the Three Dances was held in the Plaza ballroom last night, the guests being asked for 9 o'clock. A buffet supper was served after midnight. The patronesses this year are Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Charles Tiffany Frank, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. McAlpin, Mrs. William H. Parsons, Mrs. William L. Rice, Mrs. Rowland A. Robbins, and Mrs. Charles Romeyn, most of them received. Among the members of the class are the Misses Gladys Robbins, Mary and Laura Parsons, Elinor Lapham, Mildred G. Rice, Jeannette and Harriette McAlpin, Louise Tiffany Frank, Estelle Romeyn, and Dorothy, and Flora McAlpin.

Veteran Artillery Corps's Dinner.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York will hold its annual mess dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 8, being the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Mayor-elect, John P. Mitchel, and the heads of the army and navy and the National Guard have been invited to attend. The Veteran Corps is the oldest military organization in this State.

Morosco Stages 'Pretty Miss Smith.'

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—At the Burbank Theatre here to-night Oliver Morosco produced for the first time a new comedy with music called "Pretty Miss Smith," with Kitty Gordon in the title rôle. The play is by Elmer Harris and Harry James. The piece will be seen in New York in March.

REV. DR. J. T. McFARLAND.

Editor of Sunday School Publications of Methodist Church Dies.

The Rev. Dr. John Thomas McFarland, editor of the Sunday School publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1904, with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday morning at his home in Windsor Place, Maplewood, N. J.

He was born in Mount Vernon, Ind., on Jan. 2, 1851, and was educated at Iowa Wesleyan University, Simpson College, Iowa, and the Boston University School of Theology. He later received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Southern California and LL. D. from Simpson College in 1894.

From 1882 to 1884 Dr. McFarland was Vice President, and from 1884 to 1891 President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. In 1891 he became pastor of Grace Church, Jacksonville, Ill., leaving there in 1897 to go to the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. From there he went to First Church, Topeka, Kan.

The present system of graded instruction in use in the Sunday Schools in the evangelical churches is due to his leadership. He was one of the founders of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the General Conference at Baltimore in 1908.

Dr. McFarland is survived by his wife and three children.

Rev. Dr. Josiah E. Kittredge.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Edwards Kittredge, associate pastor for the last seven years of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday in a Rochester hospital, in his seventy-eighth year. Dr. Kittredge received his education at Yale University and at the Union and Andover Theological Seminaries. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1869 and held pastorates at Glastonbury, Conn., at the American Church in Berlin, Germany; at the American Church in Florence, Italy, and at Geneseo, N. Y.

TOM ANDERSON DEAD.

Professional Golfer of Montclair Club Was a Pioneer in the Sport.

Tom Anderson, professional of the Montclair Golf Club, died early yesterday morning after a short attack of pneumonia contracted when he came to New York two weeks ago to see his son, Tom, off for a Christmas visit to his mother and sisters, who now live in London.

"Old Tom," as he was affectionately known to thousands of golfers, was born in North Berwick, Scotland, and learned to play golf when a boy. He came to this country in 1898, to lay out the course of the Montclair Golf Club, and had been employed by the organization since that time. He was one of the notable characters of American golf. As a greens keeper, familiar with the raising of grass, required on a golf course, he was in the first rank.

When golf was in its infancy in this country "Old Tom" was quick to see the broader opportunities offered, and was soon established as a leader among the Scotch professionals. Tom's son, Willie, who won the American open championship several times, and was for several years in a class practically by himself, was the pride of the old Scotchman's heart. A few years ago, when Willie died, the old golfer grieved over his loss.

Tom Anderson was married thirty-five years ago in London to Miss Jennie Low, who is expected home from Europe on the steamship Majestic, due in New York to-morrow. Besides his wife he is survived by a son, Thomas J. Anderson, and four daughters, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. John Johnson, Miss Ruby Anderson, and Miss Dina Anderson.

Dr. Edgar M. Hermance.

Dr. Edgar Martindale Hermance, a prominent physician in Yonkers, who had practiced there thirty-four years, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 217 Warburton Avenue. Dr. Hermance was born in New York City fifty-nine years ago and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the first Commissioner of Public Safety after Yonkers became a second-class city, and he had served on the Board of Education and as President of the Board of Health.

Dr. Hermance was a member of the State Medical Association, Westchester County Medical Society, and New York Academy of Medicine. For many years he had been a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Hermance is survived by his wife and two sons and a brother, the Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Representative Irvin S. Pepper.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 22.—Representative Irvin S. Pepper of the Second Iowa Congressional District died in this city to-day, following an operation yesterday for peritonitis. Mr. Pepper was born on June 10, 1876, in Davis County, Iowa. In 1903 he went to Washington as secretary to Congressman Martin J. Wade. While at the Capitol he attended the law school of the George Washington University, and after graduating returned to Muscatine, Iowa, entering a law firm. In 1910 he was elected to Congress, and two years later was re-elected. Mr. Pepper was the secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and had planned to enter the contest for United States Senator in Iowa against Senator Cummins.

Rev. William A. Brothers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 22.—The Rev. William A. Brothers, rector of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception here, died suddenly this afternoon from heart disease while sitting in an armchair in his study. He had been in poor health since last Spring. Father Brothers was born in Orange forty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Major AMOS B. SHATTUCK, U. S. A., Fifteenth Infantry, died Sunday at Camp Gregg, Bayambang, Philippine Islands. It is thought that Major Shattuck's death was indirectly due to a fall from a horse, through which he received internal injuries more than a year ago. He was born in New Hampshire and was graduated from West Point in 1885.

GEORGE W. GRAY, founder of the Forward Settlement, Chicago, and active in sociological work for many years, died on that city yesterday. He was 78 years old. Prior to establishing the settlement Dr. Gray was Field Secretary of the Freedman Aid Work of the Methodist Church and at one time was the General Secretary of the American University.

Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, wife of James J. Cunningham, Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, died Sunday at her home, 837 Park Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mrs. Cunningham is survived by her husband and son.

WILLIAM SHEA, Mayor of Quincy from 1908 to 1912, died in Quincy, Mass., yesterday after an illness of nearly a year, aged 67 years. He was a road-building contractor.

Col. CHARLES A. CLARK, one of Iowa's leading attorneys and former Commander of the G. A. R. of Iowa, died at his home in Cedar Rapids yesterday. Col. Clark received a medal for bravery in the civil war.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. FOBES, 86 years old, a retired Congregational minister, who held pastorates for forty years in many of the small places of New England, died yesterday in his home at Lake View, Mass., from paralysis, brought on by a fall he suffered Friday. He was a graduate of Amherst College and Bangor Theological Seminary.

Mrs. HOWARD COGSWELL FURMAN, daughter of Philo Remington, rifle and typewriter manufacturer, died yesterday at her home in Ilion, N. Y. Her first husband, Elijah Priest Green of Amsterdam, N. Y., died in 1876. In 1884 she married Mr. Furman, and they lived in New York until eight years ago.

CHARLES DAVIS, a member of the State Water Supply Commission from its creation in 1905 until 1911 died in Saugerties Sunday, aged 60 years. Mr. Davis served two terms as State Senator from the Ulster-Greene district and was Surrogate of Ulster County from 1899 to 1908.

Mrs. GRACE DENNETT JAMES, wife of William T. James, President of the Queens County Savings Bank in Flushing, died yesterday at her home in 120 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, of pneumonia. Mrs. James was 57 years old. She was born in Flushing and was the daughter of A. K. P. Dennett. Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters, Miss Louise James and Mrs. Leslie H. Nash, both of Flushing.

WILLIAM KRON, for sixteen years with the Post Office Department in Long Island City and during the last four years Superintendent of the Astoria Post Office, died at his home in 346 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday of pneumonia, aged 40 years.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL, a lifelong resident of Tompkinsville, S. I., died last night at his home, 48 Brook Street, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Driscoll had been retired for more than fifteen years. Three daughters and two sons survive.

The Rev. PAOLINO SAPIENZA, rector of St. Rosalia's Roman Catholic Church, at Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, died at the rectory of that church on Sunday night. Father Sapienza was born in Palermo, Italy, fifty-six years ago. He had been a priest for more than twenty years. Father Sapienza came to Brooklyn fifteen years ago, and for ten years had been rector of St. Rosalia's Church.

CANICE CASSIN, an Inspector in the office of Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 468 Lorimer Street, that borough, on Sunday. He was born in Ireland seventy-three years ago. In 1886 he joined the old Brooklyn Fire Department, and two years later was made an Inspector.

MELVIN SMITH CONDIT, for many years a resident of Morris County, N. J., died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday. He was in his eightieth year. Mr. Condit was Clerk of Morris County from 1878 to 1888.

PATRICK W. VALLELY, for many years proprietor of a furniture business bearing his name at 100 William Street, is dead at his home, at 410 West 148th Street. Mr. Vallely, who died in his sixty-fifth year, was long prominent in the Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. FREDERICK McCULLY, wife of the Rev. Edgar I. McCully, pastor of the Reformed Church at Oradell, N.

BASEBALL NEWS OF A DAY---BOXING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN---ATHLETICS---AUTO NEWS

TINKER WILL NOT HOLD OUT ON EBBETS

Brooklyn Offer Enticing, but Old Cub Player Is Now Posing a Little.

The official release of Joseph Faversham Tinker from the Cincinnati team to the Brooklyn Club was received at National League headquarters in this city yesterday. That proves that the news is true. Secretary John A. Heydler got the document, but he had no band out and there was no demonstration of any kind.

But, mind you, Tinker hasn't signed with the Brooklyn Club yet, even if he has been released. There is a strong suspicion in many quarters that Mr. Tinker is posing. He gets $10,000 right off the reel when he signs with Brooklyn, and there isn't a chance that he will miss such a great Santa Claus opportunity. And yet Mr. Tinker hesitates. Why? Just because he is trying to make an unsuspecting public believe that as a ball player his value is akin to that of a flock of Kimberley diamonds.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club returned from Cincinnati yesterday, wearing a broad smile. The reason for said smile is because he expects to sign Joe Tinker within a few days. Mr. Ebbets said that he was willing to give Tinker a three years' contract to play with Brooklyn, but he would not consider giving him anything like the salary he received for managing the Cincinnati Club. Mr. Ebbets argues that Tinker is only a regular ball player now and should be paid accordingly.

The offer of Mr. Ebbets to Tinker is this: He is willing to pay him the same salary he received when he was a member of the Chicago Cubs, at the time when they were winning world's championships. It is stated that Tinker's salary with Chicago was between $4,000 and $5,000, and Mr. Ebbets is willing to pay him this money. Baseball men believe that Tinker will grab the chance and consider himself lucky, and yet he is fooling the public by hesitating, trying to make the impression that he is worth more than he really is. Tinker has seen his best days in baseball.

President Ebbets also stated yesterday that Manager Robinson had visited Catcher Chief Miller in Indianapolis Sunday and talked with him about next season. Miller has been approached by the Federal League. He was one of the players who pledged himself not to sign a contract until the Players' Fraternity had stated their case to the National Commission on Jan. 6. Manager Robinson has given Mr. Ebbets assurance that Miller would be with Brooklyn next year.

Mr. Ebbets also had something to say about the Federal League. He said that if any of the Brooklyn players violated the reserve clause in their contracts he would immediately get out an injunction and restrain them from playing anywhere.

Speaking about Joe Tinker, Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants stated yesterday that the famous short stop had been offered to the Giants some time ago by August Herrmann, and he was informed that the Giants did not want him. Mr. Foster says that Tinker would not be of much value to the Giants, so they turned him down flat. He believed, however, that he would strengthen the team, and he looked for that the Dodgers would land in the first division next year. Merry Christmas!

One of the surprises of yesterday's baseball gossip was the position taken by the new National League president, John K. Tener, in relation to the staff of umpires. Ex-President Tom Lynch got into trouble because he backed up his umpires so forcefully. And now President Tener comes out and says that he understands the staff is the "best ever," and that he will make no changes, which is a pretty fair tribute to Mr. Lynch's choice of indicator holders.

President Tener says: "Bright baseball men tell me that the umpires in the National League are the best in the business. Such men as Fred Clarke, Miller Huggins, and George Stallings have told me that the officials in the league last year were good and as long as the men actively engaged in the game on the field are satisfied that is some assurance that the judge of play is nearly competent. Of course, I shall aim to become better acquainted with the umpires myself and endeavor to pair them off in a manner to render the most good."

So according to this sentiment, the umpire question in the National League is settled for next season. The umpires now on the staff are Bill Klem, Hank O'Day, Bill Brennan, Charley Rigler, Mal Eason, Al Orth, Lord Byron, Bob Emslie, and Bill Quigley.

Secretary John B. Foster allowed himself yesterday to enthuse about the pitching ability of the Cuban, Emilio Palmero, who is going to join the Giants' pitching staff in the Spring. Palmero is only 18 years old and is an idol in Havana, so much so, in fact, that word came from Havana yesterday that the city had decided to take a holiday on the day when Palmero sails from Havana for New Orleans next February.

Mr. Foster says the real reason that the Giants signed him was because they had been tipped off that he has a "raise" ball. No pitcher that the Giants have had since Joe McGinnity, the Iron Man, has been able to start the ball low and have it break up around the batsman's shoulder. Palmero can do it. During the last few months, he defeated the Brooklyn Club three times. Once he gave them one hit, then two hits, and, in the third game, five hits. Palmero defeated the Birmingham Barons of the Southern League twice and in the last game shut them out without a hit.

Palmero was born at Guanabacao, which is across the harbor from Havana. This season he is playing with the Havana Club and his catcher is Miguel Angel Gonzalez, who caught last season for the Long Branch team.

Dick Kinsella, the Giants' scout, has informed the club that he has discovered the greatest "dark horse" pitcher that has ever been imposed upon the baseball world. This player hails from a town called Weir, Kan., a place nobody ever heard of. His name is Jesse Spencer, and he throws with his right hand. Kinsella says he has been watching the youth for two years and the time is now ripe for him to go forth into the world and make a name for himself. He has never played professional ball, but just plays for fun in Weir, where they have a semi-professional team. Spencer can throw a ball so fast that no catcher in Weir could hold him, so they had to import a catcher from another town to handle the boy's speed.

Kinsella has seen so many young pitchers come and go that he is quite conservative about lauding young twirlers, but he does not hesitate to say that Spencer is the most promising youth he has seen for several years. Spencer will go to Marlin in February under Kinsella guidance.

"Cactus" Cravath of the Phillies, who was the top-notch home run slugger in the National League last season, is listening to the tempting voice of the Federal League. Cravath is spending the Winter in Los Angeles and he has been approached by George Stovall, who is said to be the official recruiter of the new league. Cravath says that if the Phillies do not give him a big raise next season he will jump to the outlaws.

Walter Johnson, the crack pitcher of the Washington Club, will rank with Manager McGraw of the Giants as being the highest insured baseball individual in the world. The Washington Club, realizing Johnson's great value as a pitcher, has decided to take out a $100,000 policy against accident, illness and death. The Washington Club insured several of its best players, including Johnson, for small amounts, but this year Johnson's policies have been boosted to the above amount. Several of the Chicago players, including Evers, are insured under $50,000 policies.

President John K. Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League have been in communication about the proposed welcome to the Giants and Chicago White Sox world's tourists when they return from their trip on March 21. Both executives are much interested in the world's tour, and they have stated their approval of the big demonstration. The celebration will conclude with a big public banquet for the ball players in this city.

Pitcher Packard In Pulpit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—"Well boys, I'm not used to pitching out of a box like this," Eugene Packard, left-handed pitcher for the Cincinnati National League baseball club said, when he substituted for the pastor at the Oakhurst M. E. Church here last night. Packard, who lives in Kansas City, occupied the pulpit at a gathering of interested young men in an anti-saloon campaign.

"You boys may have some idea about baseball," Packard said. "I know I did. You boys may never be major leaguers, but if you have the ideal in life and a determination to leave liquor and cigarettes alone, you'll be a success in some business."

Federal Cuts Into Big Leagues.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Thirty big league players have been signed to play next season with the Federal League, President James A. Gilmore of the Federals said here today. Full plans of the league for next year will be given in a detailed statement next Monday, said Gilmore.

"Several deals are incomplete and I don't want to make the announcement prematurely," Gilmore declared, "but I only say now that we will have new parks in Chicago and Cleveland next Spring. Cleveland is in the league to stay. Chicago will be managed by one of the best-known big league players. I don't wish to give his name just now, further than to say that it is not Mordecai Brown."

Pitcher Dickson Goes to Minors.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Walter R. Dickson of Greenville, Texas, pitcher for the Boston Nationals for the past two years, was released to-day to the Rochester team of the International League. The Boston team has seventeen pitching candidates left.

New Yorker Buys Indianapolis Club

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Indianapolis Baseball Club was sold by Sol Meyer, the owner, to J. C. McGill of Denver and William Smith of New York City late to-day for $150,000. The purchase price was paid to Sol. Kiser, Mr. Meyer's representative, at a meeting in Chicago.

KENNEY DEFEATS PUTNAM.

Holiday Week Affects Tennis at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Little progress was made in the scratch and handicap tennis tournament yesterday of the Seventh Regiment on the Armory courts, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Christmas week brought few players to the Armory and as a result only three matches were played. In the second round of the scratch singles H. Barker, the West Side Tennis Club crack, scored an easy victory over F. J. Kinney in straight sets. The winner held the upper hand throughout, and won 6—3, 6—2.

Although Kinney was beaten in the scratch event he won in the handicap, in which he was placed at plus half fifteen, and defeated R. H. Putnam, minus half fifteen, after a hard battle of three sets. The first went to vantage before Kinney by a sharp rally won out 8—6. Putnam played a slashing game in the second set and gathered in six points in succession, the opponent failing to face. With the sets one all Kinney, with his handicap, drew away from Putnam and qualified for the third round. R. E. Tomlin, Jr., scored a straight set victory over E. F. Foillon. The winner had a slight advantage in the handicap. The summary:

Seventh Regiment Scratch Singles.—First Round—H. Parker defeated F. J. Kenney, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—R. K. Tomlin, Jr., (minus half 40,) defeated E. C. Foillon, (minus half 30,) 6—2, 6—0; F. J. Kenney (plus half 15) defeated R. F. Putnam, (minus half 15,) 6—6, 1—6, 6—3.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. GAMES.

Weber Team Wins Half-Mile Relay Race from Scratch.

The final closed meet at the West Side Y. M. C. A. was held last night with the half-mile five-man team relay race as the feature event. The relay was a close, exciting race, and was won by the "Weber" team, running from scratch. The runners were W. Weber, H. Schellenberg, S. Buchanan, T. Dorems, and J. Canning. The "Donahue" team, which finished second, being beaten in the last rush for the finish, had a handicap of 20 yards.

The 880-yard handicap was won by A. H. Dolder, who started from scratch. He started at a fast clip, and before the race was half run was up among the leaders, and beat them out in the sprint. The three-mile handicap was won by J. Hickok from scratch. His time was 17:16. The summaries follow:

20-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by G. Sullivan; P. Teed, second; S. Stalder, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

20-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by C. W. Borgman; C. A. Underhill, second; W. A. Willer, third. Time—0:03.

352-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Weber, (7 yards;) E. G. Grant, (5 yards,) second; A. Dolder, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:43 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. Davis; T. Buchanan, second; S. Stalder, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch;) J. J. Caning, (13 yards,) second; J. Franklin, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:07 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Hickok, (scratch;) H. Harrington, (50 yards,) second; T. Grossman, (90 yards,) third. Time—17:16.

Half-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by W. Weber, H. Schellenberg, S. Buchanan, T. Dorems, and J. Caning, (scratch;) S. Donohue, H. Knoepfle, J. Wheaton, C. Underhill, and J. Botjer, (20 yards,) second. Time—1:47.

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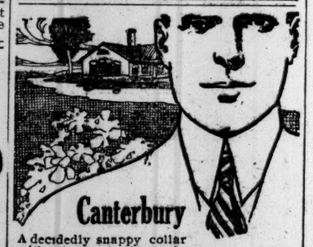

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LEVINSKY DEFEATS COFFEY AT GARDEN

New York Boxer Outpoints the Dublin Giant—Rodel and Fox Also Win.

Battling Levinsky of New York defeated Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant; George Rodel of South Africa outpointed Jim Flynn, and Young Fox of England gained the honors over Joe Mooney of the west side in the three ten-round bouts at Madison Square Garden last night. All three victories were by fair margins, but in each instance the loser was strong all the way, and only one knockdown was registered. Levinsky took the drop to the canvas in the sixth round of the second bout, but was on his feet again before Referee Joh could begin his count.

Levinsky, as has been the rule in practically all his bouts here, gave away considerable weight. The ringside figures were 170½ pounds for the New Yorker against 190½ pounds for Coffey. The latter had every physical advantage, standing several inches taller and with a much longer reach. But he lacked the fighting spirit of the east sider and this turned victory in favor of Levinsky. Coffey showed himself a powerful puncher at rare intervals during the bout, but did not follow up his advantages like an experienced boxer. Even in the sixth round after he had dropped Levinsky to the canvas with a right to the jaw, closely following a left swing to the stomach, Coffey backed away and let Levinsky make the next move.

In the early rounds Levinsky showed extreme caution and backed around the ring continually, forcing Coffey to follow him. Coffey did plenty of feinting while Levinsky was backing away and then stood still while Levinsky would shoot in a left hook and jar the Irishman. After the fifth round Levinsky became more aggressive and once he started to set the pace Coffey ran a poor second to his lighter opponent. The sixth round, the best that Coffey showed, was followed up by a steady onslaught against the Irishman. His face was badly cut and bruised when he left the ring, while Levinsky finished without a mark.

The Rodel-Flynn bout was put on last, the main event being advanced to conform with the 11 o'clock rule. Between the two heavyweight contests the crowd was entertained with a speech by Bob Fitzsimmons, who had received a great ovation when introduced. Fitz eagerly seized the opportunity to say something when calls were made for a speech, and his talk was not very flattering to the present crop of white hopes. The ex-champion declared that he has looked over the entire field and has come to the conclusion that he can defeat any one in the bunch. Waving a piece of paper above his head Fitz declared that he held a certified check for $1,000 which he would post as soon as any of the present-day heavyweights cared to do battle with him. He closed with a boost for his son, Robert, Jr., whom he regards as a possible heavyweight champion.

The final bout resulted in a rather easy victory for Rodel, but the Boer did not show any impressive punching power or boxing ability. Flynn put up his usual wide-open battle, walking in with little effort to check his opponent's punches, while he sought an opportunity to put one over himself. The veteran was badly battered by the Boer, and he ran second in almost every one of the ten rounds. Now and then Jim came to life long enough to shoot over a swing to the head or body, and when he landed Rodel was under cover. In the ninth round Flynn electrified the crowd with a burst of speed which drove Rodel around the ring, but he faded quickly, and the round ended with the Boer driving in punches about the face which pleased. Rodel showed better footwork than in his previous bouts here, but the hardest punches that he could shoot over had little effect on Flynn.

Young Fox of England, who aspires for Digger Stanley's bantamweight title, made his American debut in the opening ten-round bout and made a most impressive showing. Fox's opponent was Joe Mooney of the west side and the Briton ecrolled most of the way. He has a snappy left jab and this punch did most of the damage to Mooney. The west sider cut loose now and then and led in fast exchanges but Fox was the better boxer and led by a good margin at the finish.

FINE ATHLETIC ENTRY.

New York A. C. Men Expected to Win Junior Championships.

There is every indication that the New York Athletic Club will be strongly represented in the junior track and field championships which will be decided in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment on Jan. 10. Coach Wieczorek will have about thirty men in competition, a number of whom stand out as probable winners. It is anticipated by Paul Pilgrim, the Captain of the club, that twenty-five points will constitute a winning team score, and the outlook seems bright for his men to annex at least that number in the race for the honors.

In the 220 yards' race Tommy Lennon will be the principal factor for the club, while Val Wilkie and Drew Valentine are expected to hold their ends up in the 600 yards' event. Harold Thompson, the lad who showed so well in the recent Twenty-third Regiment games, will be the club's standby in the 1,000 yards, and promises to give a good account of himself.

John R. Kilpatrick, the former Yale athlete and all-around performer, will take part in the shot-put, and B. Randall and Aleck Moffatt, the Harvard high jumpers, are expected to take care of all others in their specialty. A. Hodgson will be the club's nomination in the standing high and standing broad jumps. Jim Ross and H. Potter, the Yale hurdler, will endeavor to take care of the hurdle events.

The club is particularly strong in the distance runs, and will have a tryout during the coming week, with eight men as contenders for places in the two-mile run. Dave Noble is said to have recently run the distance in 9:45, while J. Longfield, formerly of Cornell, is probably just as speedy.

$200,000 IN AUTO PRIZES.

Indianapolis Speedway Leads in Purse Money, with $50,000.

With a total prize list for automobile road and track contests aggregating nearly $200,000, the Indianapolis Speedway will contribute one-fourth of this amount. The 500-mile international sweepstakes will be worth $50,000, while Seattle will come next in order with $30,000. The amounts are graded to $5,000, which will be offered by Galveston for the beach races. The actual amount now in sight is $197,700, but with various minor events, such as the San Diego road race and dirt track meets over the country, $200,000 is easily attained. Europe, with all its multiplicity of contests, does not offer one-fourth as much. In point of sheer financiti worth, therefore, the sport of motor car racing may be said to be more strongly entrenched in the United States than anywhere else in the world.

A résumé of the table of purses shows events west of the Rockies slightly to outrank those east of them in actual cash produced. Here Indianapolis again comes to the rescue with an additional accessory prize list, not shown, of $20,000. This reserve swells the Atlantic side of the balance roughly to $110,000 as against $107,700 for the Pacific.

Considered from the angle of prestige, the East is held still to outrank the West by far, with the possible exception of Santa Monica, purely by virtue of successful performance. The Indianapolis speedway is thus in a class by itself, while the Elgin, through its four seasons of successful racing, is also entitled to first division. Vanderbilt and Grand Prize have been bumped about from pillar to post too long to occupy their former position. Santa Monica is generally considered the West's best bet, judged from the international viewpoint.

Ranged in the order of their numerical strength, purses now in sight are as follows: Indianapolis, $50,000; Seattle, $30,000; Sioux City, $25,000; Vanderbilt and Grand Prize, $16,000; Los Angeles—Sacramento, $14,300; Corena, $11,000; Tacoma, $10,500; Santa Monica, $10,000; Elgin, $10,000; Los Angeles—Phoenix, $9,500; El Paso—Phoenix, $6,400; Galveston, $5,000; total, $197,700.

S. A. E. SEEKS COLLEGE MEN.

Advantages of Auto Engineering to be Presented—Racers at Salon.

Automobile engineering as a career will be made the subject of a series of talks before the engineering societies of various colleges, according to a plan formed by the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The need of trained men is constantly felt in the automobile industry, and it is believed that it properly devolves upon the S. A. E. to assist in attracting the attention of undergraduates to this field. The plan is an incident to the new membership campaign of the section, which has for its primary object the increasing of the membership of the section, but which also involves the getting of new members for the parent society. It is stated that only A. S. A. E. members are eligible for admission to the local body. The Membership Committee is getting into working form under the Chairmanship of Morris R. Machol. The other members of the committee are Roger B. Whitman, C. W. Fletcher, E. R. Waterman, H. V. R. Scheel, Harold W. Slauson, W. J. Sommers, Lloyd G. Busby, Austin M. Wolf, F. C. Wulf, and H. G. McComb.

One of the features of the Importers' Automobile Salon which opens at the Astor a week from Friday will be the exhibits of racing cars. Among these will be the Peugeot, with which Goux won the 1913 Indianapolis 500-mile race. Another will be one of the three Mercedes which E. C. Patterson of Chicago has entered in the same event next Decoration Day. Two of Mr. Patterson's entries will be driven at Indianapolis by Pilette and Guyot, and, while the third driver has not yet been named, it is understood that an American will be chosen.

Lewis Wins Uphill Billiard Game.

Claude R. Lewis defeated L. A. Servatius last night in the opening game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 170. The contest throughout was close, and required sixty-five innings before the winning point was tallied. Servatius played well at the beginning of the match, and up to the fifteen innings of the finish maintained an apparently safe lead. In the fortieth frame Servatius made his best continuous run, tallying forty-one points before missing a shot. This excellent run brought his total up to 146 to 109 for Lewis. The latter, however, played an excellent game from this stage until the final frame, and gradually overcame his opponent's lead. Lewis made high runs of 19 and 17, and averaged 3 5-65. Servatius's next best two runs were 17 and 11, with an average of 2 40-65.

This evening George T. Moon, Jr., and Frank W. Boyd will be opponents in the second game.

Class B Billiards at Daly's.

The 18-inch balk-line billiard tournament for class B amateurs will commence at Maurice Daly's room Jan. 5, 1914. It will be held under the auspices of the National Amateur Billiard Players' Association. The entry list comprises some of the best players in the class. The silver cup at present held by H. A. Coleman will be for competition, besides a number of other prizes presented by Maurice Daly.

Smith Wins Disappointing Bout.

Billy Smith outpointed Eddie Clifford in the main ten-round bout at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night. The bout was disappointing throughout, and although each weighed in at 138 pounds, Smith far outclassed his opponent in ring experience and made Clifford look like the rawest novice. Smith was the aggressor throughout, and did what little fighting was done, as his opponent did not appear at all willing to mix matters at any stage of the bout.

The semi-final bout, which was scheduled to go ten rounds, furnished the large crowd with considerable action while it lasted. The contestants in this bout were Billy Meyers and Andy Collins, and although the latter was game, he took a severe beating for eight rounds, when the referee intervened. Collins had an advantage of seven and one-half pounds in weight, but this handicap did not deter Meyers, who was after his opponent from the tap of the first gong until the referee stopped proceedings in the eighth round when it appeared that Collins was unable to protect himself from a knockout.

NEGRO'S SUPREMACY IN RING NEAR END

Johnson, Langford, McVea, and Jeannette Are Deteriorating Rapidly as Boxers.

The supremacy of the negro in pugilism, which has not been disputed since Jack Johnson won the heavyweight title from Tommy Burns at Sydney five years ago, unless by those who took hope in Jeffries's return to the ring, seems to be at an end. Numerous elimination tournaments among the white heavyweights have failed to bring out any such leader as Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Corbett, or Sullivan, and have shown little except the punching ability of Gunboat Smith, now regarded as the premier of the white heavyweights. The negro Big Four, made up of Jack Johnson, Sam Langford, Sam McVea, and Joe Jeannette, have not been unusually busy, but they have at last reached the stage where all four have ceased to inspire terror among the whites.

Johnson's miserable showing against his namesake, "Battling" Jim Johnson, at Paris a few night ago, verified the suspicions which many close followers of the game have had for some time. Jeffries could not come back, and the feeling was general that Johnson could not maintain his former strength and skill without real action in the ring—something that the dusky champion did not have. Only two fights in four years and two months was the extent of Jack Johnson's activity up to the time he climbed into the ring with "Battling" Jim Johnson at Paris, and the long rest exacted its toll. Johnson's mode of living did not work to his interests, either. Close students of boxing have said that the first good heavyweight to face Johnson in the ring would climb through the ropes with the title the negro has carried for five years. Jim Johnson does not come up to this class standard, but he nearly won the title last week when he had Jack Johnson groggy in his bout.

As for the new Johnson—new to fame through his bout with Jack Johnson, but not new to the boxing game—he is getting no consideration whatever as a possible champion. The result of the Paris bout is regarded more from the standpoint of Jack's weaknesses than his showing unusual strength in the other Johnson. Jim has been in the ring for several years, and never showed up beyond the mediocre stage. Certain it is that he has not developed into a champion with what little ring work he has done in the last few years. If he is better than Jack Johnson to-day Jack has retrograded beyond hope of recovery.

Langford completely eliminated Sam McVea before he left Australia, and Big Sam has not been heard of since that time. It is almost seven years since McVea last appeared in America, and he met with considerable success for a time in France, England, and Australia. He got one over Langford two years ago, but three bouts which followed showed McVea on the loser's end, the last bout resulting in a knockout in eleven rounds. This defeat put an end to McVea's pretensions as a heavyweight star.

Jeannette's showing against Langford at Paris the night after the two Johnsons got together just about ends Joe's claims. It was by the narrowest of margins that the Hoboken negro escaped being knocked out in the thirteenth round, in which he was floored three times, and the final bell found him very groggy and on the ropes. In his recent bout here with Langford Jeannette won on points, but gave no indications that he was going back as a boxer, a hitter and a mixer. Only Langford's lack of condition enabled the Hoboken negro to win, as Sam was clearly overweight. At that the Bostonian showed himself the better fighter.

Langford got his quietus from Gunboat Smith in a twelve-round bout at Boston recently. Langford realized that the tide was going against him, and tried hard, the only time he has been really extended by a white boxer in several years, but the old skill was lacking. He had trained hard, according to reports, yet he had been unable to get down to his old fighting weight. The success of the Gunner did much to drive away the reputation which white heavyweights had felt in regard to Langford for some years. It was the general impression up to the time of the Smith bout that Langford was the class among all heavyweights, white or black, but Gunboat furnished a surprise.

Now the doubt about Jack Johnson has been removed, and Jeannette goes back among the also-rans within a few hours. Langford had already been tamed, and McVea got his quietus several months before. The black heavyweight dynasty is almost at an end, and with a big field of fairly good white heavyweights "coming along," it seems only a matter of a short time before the Wizard of the Nile will furnish an undisputed heavyweight champion.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Battling Lavinsky and Jack Driscoll of Brooklyn will be the main attraction on Christmas day at the Athletic Club. The bout will be ten-rounds. In the second contest Willie Jones and Harry Condon will also box ten rounds.

The National Sporting Club of America is dickering with Ad Wolgast and Willie Ritchie for three fights, to occur during the month of January. One of them to be with the winner of the Joe Shugrue-Cy Smith bout, which is scheduled for Tuesday night at this club, in which they are the main attraction. The winner to box Ad Wolgast, would give him the best line on Ritchie they could get.

For the special show at the Dexter Park A. C. on Christmas afternoon Battling Larry Ryan of Yorkville and Tommy Madden of Brooklyn will furnish the windup. Joe Palmer and Tommy Carr are also slated for ten rounds, and the usual six and four round preliminaries will be staged.

Butler Wins at Doyle's.

In last night's game of the handicap English billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy, Thomas Butler, handicaped at 50 points, defeated William Marchant, (175,) by the score of 300 to 274. The highest run of the game was made by Butler, who tallied a break of 27 points.

N.Y.U. DOWNS GEORGETOWN

Southern Collegians Lose Basket Ball Game by Score 36 to 15.

The Georgetown University basketball team proved easy for the fast playing of the New York University quintet in their annual game last night on the University Heights court, and the home collegians won by the one-sided score of 36 to 15. The local team displayed excellent form and excelled their opponents in passing and shooting. This is the fifth game that the New York University team has won, and the second time they have defeated the Georgetown aggregation.

With the exception of a few minutes in the opening half the local contingent always maintained a safe lead over their opponents. The Georgetown players gained the lead at the start of the game, as the representatives of New York University showed up poorly during the first ten minutes of play. After this, however, they played a fast game and executed many difficult passes, and at the end of the first twenty minutes the home team was in the lead by the score of 17 to 9.

The local five opened the second half with a burst of speed and throughout this period kept the ball continually in their opponents' territory. When the Georgetown players worked the sphere to the local team's basket the excellent guard work of Cummings prevented the materializing of many attempts at scoring. The individual star of the contest was Tyler, who caged six goals from the field and ten from foul, out of sixteen attempts. During the last few minutes of play the New York University manager substituted practically the entire scrub team. The line-up and score:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Georgetown.
Tyler	Right forward	Kelly
Levy	Left forward	Walsh
White	Centre	Tormey
Cummings	Right guard	Doherty
Kearney	Left guard	Foley

Substitutions—For New York University, De Simone for Tyler, Watkins for Levy, Phillips for Cummings, Scott for Kearney; for Georgetown, Shugrue for Walsh, King for Doherty. Goals from the field—Tyler (6,) Levy (5,) White, Cummings, Kelly (2,) Walsh, Doherty. Goals from foul—Tyler (10,) Tormey (7.) Referee—J. H. Deering. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MORE BASKET BALL TROUBLE

New York University Five Invokes Discipline for Playing St. Lawrence.

Through their playing with an unregistered and disqualified team, the St. Lawrence University five, last Saturday night the basketball team of New York University has paved the way for its disqualification by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., which has yet to take action on the case.

St. Lawrence was suspended from further competition with registered teams by Dec. 9 by order of the chairman of the committee, who warned all clubs and teams aligned with the Union that by their participation with such teams they would open themselves to disqualification.

The feeling of many teams in the district has been shown to be extremely hostile, and it has been suggested by the Registration Committee that the Metropolitan Association give over its supervision of the game. Surprise is manifest in athletic quarters because of the laxity of action by the Registration Committee in such cases, and it has been suggested that the President of the association place someone in command who can handle the situation along the lines laid down by the union's rules.

De La Salle Wins at Basket Ball.

The De La Salle Institute basket ball team defeated the La Salle Academy quintet in a closely contested game yesterday afternoon, on the former's court, by the score of 24 to 18. The feature of the game was the accurate shooting of Capt. Kuser of De La Salle. He caged the ball six times from the field and six times from foul, out of sixteen attempts. During the last few minutes of play the New York University manager substituted practically the entire scrub team. The line-up and score:

La Salle.	Position.	Georgetown.
McCrorken	Right forward	Prendergast
Barker	Left forward	Horan
Kuser	Centre	Mangan
Martin	Right guard	Newman
Hogan	Left guard	Laurie

Substitution—For De La Sale, Goggin for Barker. Goals from the field—Kuser, 6; Baker, 1; Goggin, 1; Prendergast, 1; Horan, 1; Mangan, 1; Laurie, 1. Goals from foul—Kuser, 6; Prendergast, 2. Referee—Mr. Kuser. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

English Chickens Here for Show.

Two hundred of the finest chickens in England, some of them worth as high as $125 each, arrived in New York on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka from London yesterday afternoon. In the consignment was one lot of seventy-three Orpingtons from the famous British poultry yards of William H. Cook. Of the other fowl most of them are owned by Clement Watson, and comprise Indian games, pit games, old English game bantams, Brahmas, Creve Coeurs, Buff Cochins, and a few prize winning red, light, and speckled Sussex fowl. The Watson consignment alone was said to be worth $5,000.

Both Mr. Cook and Mr. Watson were passengers on the Minnetonka, and will remain in New York until the close of the Poultry Show in Madison Square, at which show all the birds which arrived yesterday will be exhibited.

Amherst to Play Hockey Here.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 22.—Humphrey F. Redfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Secretary of Commerce Redfield, was elected manager of the hockey team to-day. The following schedule has been arranged: June 7—Harvard, at Boston Arena; Jan. 10—Trinity, at Amherst; Jan. 17—Tufts, at Amherst; Jan. 24—Williams, at Amherst; Jan. 31—M. A. C., at Amherst; Feb. 7—Springfield Training School, at Amherst; Feb. 13—West Point, at West Point; Feb. 14—Williams, at Williamstown. The team will also play at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City.

Kammerer's Portrait for N. Y. A. C.

At the annual meeting of the Huckleberry Indians at the New York Athletic Club last night a portrait of the late Robert K. Kammerer, painted by H. Irving Marlatt, was presented to the club by the Huckleberry Indians, of which organization Mr. Kammerer was Waumpum Keeper. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the members to be forwarded to the deceased member's family.

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Scotch Whisky

There are Scotches of higher flavor than "Black and White," but they are unsuited to this climate.

"Black and White" can be drunk every day without regrets.

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COLLEGE CHESS MEN PLAY FIRST ROUND

Harvard and Princeton Victors Over the Columbia and Yale Teams.

Harvard and Princeton carried off the honors of the first round of the twenty-second annual intercollegiate chess tournament with Columbia and Yale, begun at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Columbia's players, who won the championship a year ago, made a poor start, losing to Harvard, with whom they are tied in the matter of total tournaments won to date, by the score of three games to one. Princeton furnished the surprise of the first day's play by winning from Yale by 2½ to 1½ points, in spite of the fact that the New Haven men have been steadily engaged in team match play for the last two months. The Tigers, however, have had the benefit of two visits from United States champion Marshall recently, and this experience told in their favor yesterday.

By a coincidence of the play, the two Captains in the Harvard-Columbia match both lost their games, Winkelman of Harvard being worsted by Leede, the former Curtis High School player at the top board, while J. M. Bird, the Columbia leader, lowered his colors at the fourth table to Washburn.

Play will be continued in the second round at 9 o'clock this morning, when Columbia will play Yale, and Harvard will be pitted against Princeton. The summary:

HARVARD VERSUS COLUMBIA.

HARVARD. Boards.	COLUMBIA. Boards.
1—B. Winkelman....0	H. E. Leede.....1
2—F. M. Currier....1	D. E. Ehrlich.....0
3—D. M. Beers.....1	E. F. Korkus.....0
4—W. M. Washburn.1	J. M. Bird.....0
Total.....3	Total.....1

YALE VERSUS PRINCETON.

YALE. Boards.	PRINCETON. Boards.
5—R. Beach 1	K. E. Stockton....0
6—D. A. Quarles...0	G. W. Jarman, Jr..1
7—G. G. Job..... ½	E. S. Carter..... ½
8—T. A. Lightner..0	W. B. Chamberlin..1
Total.....1½	Total.....2½

BOUIN TO RACE HERE.

Frenchman and World's Record Holder to Compete Next Summer.

Jean Bouin, the holder of the world's record for running one hour, has written Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committe of the New York A. C., to the effect that it will be impossible for him to visit the United States this Winter. In his communication the wonderful French runner speaks of his non-acquaintance with board floor racing, which he states would put him at a disadvantage with such men as Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish pedestrian, who has created such a furors since his arrival here.

Bouin further states that he will visit the United States next Summer, when he hopes that Kolehmainen and the other stars will be in form similar to that attested by their competitive efforts this past season. The Frenchman will be the guest of the New York Athletic Club during his stay here, and will make Travers Island the scene of his training work.

Bouin is the distance man who ran Hannes Kolehmainen to a half yard in the 5,000 meters race at the Stockholm Olympics in the really wonderful time of 14:36 3-5. It was said that the first three miles of this race was run in 14:06 3-5, which would better the existing world's record at the distance, held by Alfred Shrubb of England, by 10 2-5 seconds.

Ryan Demands His Release.

The recent announcement that Pat Ryan, the world's record holder with the sixteen-pound hammer, had resigned from the Irish-American A. C. has been further added to by the demand by Ryan for his release from the organization. Ryan states that the story that he intended to go to Chicago was manufactured by his fellow-athletes, and that he has no intention of leaving New York. The hammer thrower states that he will not compete for the I.-A. A. C. again.

Gossip of the Golfers.

Frederick S. Wheeler, former President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and H. S. Graves have been appointed as Captains of Teams A and B, respectively, the members to be selected and take part in a team match over the links of the Apawamis Club on New Year's Day. The losers will entertain the winners at dinner in the evening at the "nineteenth hole." If the weather is not favorable the opponents may compete at any form of indoor sport.

Francis Ouimet, the national open champion; John G. Anderson, the runner-up in the national amateur, and Heinrich Schmidt, the Worcester schoolboy who made such a remarkable showing in the British amateur championship, will be among the special guests at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Golf Association on Friday evening, Jan. 14, at the Exchange Club, Boston.

SYRACUSE TO APPEAL.

Rowing Authorities Want Forestry Students Eligible for Crews.

The Board of Directors of the Syracuse University Athletic Association plans to enter an appeal from the ruling of the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing

SCHUMANN-HEINK SUES FOR DIVORCE

Grand Opera Star Files an Action in Chicago Charging Wm. Rapp, Jr., with Desertion.

HE IS HER THIRD HUSBAND

Expects Her Eight Children, All by Former Marriages, to be with Her at Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the grand opera star, who for more than a year has been residing at 3,672 Michigan Boulevard, today began an action in the Superior Court for a divorce from William Rapp, Jr., a former Chicago newspaper man, now residing in New York. Mme. Schumann-Heink charges desertion, and her close friends assert that Mr. Rapp will not contest the action.

The suit was not unexpected among Mme. Schumann-Heink's acquaintances. Her marriage to Mr. Rapp on May 27, 1905, her third matrimonial venture, it was known had not turned out happily. There were temperamental difficulties between the opera singer and her husband, which culminated in a separation on or about Dec. 10, 1911. At that time Mme. Schumann-Heink was residing in New Jersey. Subsequently she removed to Chicago.

"Their differences were temperamental and monetary," her attorney, Elias Mayer, said to-day. "Mr. Rapp met her in this city when he was on a committee that invited her to sing at some benefit performance at the Auditorium.

"They were married in 1905 in Chicago. Mr. Rapp traveled with her from then on and lived where she did. Two years ago, when they were living at her home at Caldwell, N. J., he left her, and has never returned.

"Mr. Rapp is now living in New York. Mme. Schumann-Heink will not ask for alimony, and there will be no opposition to the bill, I am sure."

Mr. Rapp is 40 years old, and his wife is about ten years older. Mme. Schumann-Heink says her marriage to Mr. Rapp was her third and last. Her other husbands died. She has eight children by her first two marriages. Differences between Mr. Rapp and his wife's sons have been mentioned as among the causes of the separation, but this is denied by the singer.

Much of the trouble between the two is said to have been caused by Mme. Schumann-Heink's love for her children and her indulgence of their whims and fancies. However, Mr. Mayer said today that the "Heink boys" had not influenced their mother's matrimonial affairs.

Mme. Schumann-Heink herself gave comparatively little thought to-day to her divorce plans. She was at home carolling Christmas songs.

"It will be Christmas soon," said her daughter Elizabeth, "and my mother begs to be excused from discussing an unpleasant subject."

The daughter added that all of the eight children expected to be at home for Christmas. Plans for the annual visit of Kris Kringle at the Schumann-Heink home have not been affected in the least by the divorce proceeding. There is to be a brilliantly lighted Christmas tree, around which the family will gather. The pantry shelves are weighted down with all the Christmas dainties that Madame herself has prepared with her own hands.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will make her first appearance of the season with the Chicago Grand Opera Company in "Il Trovatore" on Christmas night.

Dinner to Commissioner Thompson.

The men in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity gave a beefsteak dinner at Healy's restaurant, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night in honor of Commissioner Henry S. Thompson. Among the guests who wore aprons and paper caps were Mayor Kline, Robert Adamson, the Mayor's Secretary; Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards and Fire Commissioner Johnson. A silver service was presented to Mr. Thompson in the course of the feast.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

At the theatres where the attractions are changed weekly the following performances are being offered this week: "Excuse Me" is at the Royal, "Damaged Goods" is back at the Grand Opera House, "Mutt and Jeff in Panama" is at the Bronx Opera House, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is at the Academy of Music, "The Arm of the Law" is at the Prospect, "My Wife's Gone to the Country" is at Cecil Spooner's, "The Girls From Starland" are at Hurtig & Seamon's new theatre on 125th Street, "Star and Garter" is at Miner's People's Theatre, Sam Howe and his "Lovemakers" are at the Columbia, "The Gay New Yorkers" are at the Murray Hill, and Al Reeve's "Big Beauty Show" is at Miner's in the Bronx.

Bert Williams, the colored comedian, tops the bill at the Palace Theatre this week in a new act. Others on the programme are Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, Odiva and her trained sea lions, Lai Mon Kim, a Chinese tenor; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Florence Tempest, Jesse Lasky's "Three Types," Herbert's leaping dogs, and Pathe's weekly.

Topping the bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre are "The Sunshine Girls," a miniature musical comedy. Others are "The District Attorney's Wife," Bert Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. John Allison in "Minna From Minnesota" Cameron and Gould, May Milton, Mlle. Emma, Fern and Kelly, Longstreet, Harker, and Johnson; Curry and Riley, and Powers brothers, musical clowns.

Foy and Clark head the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street in a revival of "The Spring of Youth." Others are Stewart Sisters and Escorts in a tabloid musical comedy; Will Kenny, Howard and Wilson, Honey and Jean Favor, and the Benedettos, revolving ladder.

"The House That Jack Built" heads the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street. Others are Georgie Mack, Fairman Trio, Dancing Maddens, Vedder Morgan and company in "A Cry in the Night," "The Devil Frank," and black-and-white photo plays.

At Hammerstein's Dainty Marie, "The Venus of the Air," is among the newcomers. Others on the bill include Belle Story, Avon Comedy Four, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey and company, Millie De Leon, the "Girl in Blue"; Will H. Fox, comedy pianist; "The Great Lure of Paris," a white slave picture; Hassen Ben Ali Troupe, Sherman Van and Hyman, the Kaufman Troupe, and Tom Low Cooper, Nina Payne, Walter Van Brunt, Tom Penfold, and Louis Biemel. An added attraction is "Mendell Bellis" in motion pictures.

Liane Carrera, who is Anna Held's daughter, tops the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre. Claude Gillingwater and company are on hand with a new dramatic playlet, "Wives of the Rich," and the remainder of the programme includes the Avon Comedy Four, in "The New Teacher"; Doris Wilson and company, playing "Through the Looking Glass"; Arthur Deagon, Chadwick Trio, in "Wiggins's Training Camp"; Nat Carr and company; Bobby Heath and Flo Millership, Charles Weber, and Frawley and Hunt.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre programme is made up of Amelia Stone and Armond Kalisz in "Mon Desir," an opera bouffe; Robert T. Haines and company, in "The Man in the Dark"; Clarke and Verdi, Italian comedians; Maria Lo's Dresden china posing beauties; Henry Lewis, offering "A Vaudeville Cocktail"; Jack Devreaux and company, playing "Don't Do That"; Franker Wood and Bunoe Wyde, in "Good Night"; Van and Schenck, and the Grazers.

Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman in Jesse Lasky's "The Trained Nurse" head the bill at Keith's Bronx Theatre. Others include the Uessems, acrobats; Jim Diamond and Sybil Breanan, Harry Tate's "Motoring," Ray Conlin, ventriloquist; Rita Gould, Percy Waram and company presenting "The Bosun's Mate"; Polly Prim, songs; Delmore and Belle Onra on the trapeze.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the bill is headed by Adele Ritchie, and others are Clark and Hamilton, Robert L. Dailey, and company, Ralph Herz, the Chinese musical fantasy, "The Willow Pattern Plate," with William Pruette and Vernon Dalhart; Edward Clark and Clarissa Rose, Grace De Mar, Jed and Ethel Dooly, the Great Ashai Troupe, Luce Bruce, and May; Hugoston and Brummer, and a photo play.

Eva Tanguay and her company appear for the third and last week at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall. A number of new acts have been added to the programme.

Melville and Higgins are at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, and others are "Volant" and his flying pianos, Parillo and Frobeto, Conway and Leland, Marvel and Delight, Belle Oliver, Silent Mora, magician, and Winsch and Poore in "No Trespassing."

OUTSALOMES ALL SALOMES.

Mimi Aguglia Gives Surprise in Italian Version of Wilde's Tragedy.

MIMI AGUGLIA in SALOME, Oscar Wilde's Tragic Drama, in Italian Verse, at the Comedy Theatre.

Salome	Mimi Aguglia
Erodiade	T. Angeloni
Erode Autipa	G. Sterni
Johanaa	C. Dondini
Il Giovin	M. Patroni
Tigellino	G. Cecchini
Un Cappadociano	C. Zoppetti
Un Kubiano	A. Aldi
Primo Soldato	O. Seragnoli
Secondo Soldato	R. Bongini
Il Paggio	T. Sechini
Uno Schiavo	F. Gregolin
Kaamau	G. Ferrini
Primo Ebreo	A. Arista
Segondo Ebreo	L. Aguglia
Un Nazzarebo	A. Migliari

For the better part of an hour last night Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, who has just returned to this country after an absence of five years, out-Salomed all other Salomes at the Comedy Theatre. Mme. Aguglia and her company presented a condensed version of Oscar Wilde's tragedy, done into Italian verse, preceding the regular performance of "The Marriage Game" at the same theatre. There were many Italians in the audience who understood and appreciated the performance. There were many more Americans who did not begin to sit up and take notice until Salome discarded her outer clothing and danced the Dance of the Seven Veils. From then on there was no one in the theatre who did not understand the remainder of the entertainment.

Mimi Aguglia was supported by a large company of Italian actors. The scene of the play, which is in one act, as in Wilde's original version, is laid in Judea at the Court of Herod. The King, after seeing Salome dance, grants her request for the head of John the Baptist. Securing the trophy, Mme. Aguglia writhed over it on the stage as no other Salome has ever writhed before, until she was finally beaten to death under the shields of the soldiers at the order of the King.

Big Theatre Party of Chinese.

The largest theatre party made up exclusively of Chinese that has ever been seen in this city attended the performance at the Palace Theatre last night in honor of Lai Mon Kim, a Chinese tenor, who is appearing there this week. There were more than 500 in the party, including the Chinese Consul General at New York, Mr. Young, and his secretary and many prominent Chinese merchants.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on the George Washington and Rotterdam.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Alexander, John Ardery, Mrs. S. D. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, James V. Baker, B. R. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bevan, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. John Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burchard, John Butler, Harry Channon, Dr. J. Sheldon Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Colwell, Miss Katherine Day, Mrs. John S. Durham, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Ehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fell, Mrs. C. R. Genton, J. D. Hazard, Dr. Carl Herzog, Mrs. R. H. Holland, the Rev. R. J. Horton, Miss Julia Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Jackson, Dr. Richard H. Keep, Mrs. James A. Kirk, James J. Mack, James McCallum, Count Emanuel Malynski, Oran McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Grant McDonald, Mrs. C. C. Mullen, E. L. Nelson, Mrs. F. B. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Foss, R. J. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ranson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Reed, Mrs. George Stone, Charles H. Strauss, Mrs. John C. Van Cleaf, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Weber, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whiteley, John T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wormser, Mrs. A. S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Heney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Willicken.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Theodore S. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Benet, Mrs. Henry Bispham, Miss Yvette Borup, Mrs. Charles A. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Ethel Capehart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson, J. A. Chard, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Coster, F. S. Crowthers, William Dawson, H. H. Day, Mrs. L. M. Fletcher, Mrs. B. Morrison Fuller, George C. Goodnow, Mr. and Mrs. Andre Dreux, B. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hamilton, W. J. Harkness, Mrs. J. Hartley, Charles G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hutchins, Clarkson Lindley, Major Frederick A. Mahan, Walter McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Miller, Countess Rene de Montmeja, F. E. Morton, Frank A. Paddock, Charles N. Parsons, C. C. Pierce, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Prevost, Mrs. Charles Ranson, Mrs. C. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rusling, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tyler, Major Ira Vaughan, Mrs. B. H. Warburton, and Mrs. P. L. Schlapp.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

DR. JELLIFFE SAYS SCHMIDT IS INSANE

Priest Told Alienist He Often Played His Violin in the Bathtub.

TRIED TO WORK MIRACLES

Murderer Justified His Immoral Life by Saying He Acted Under Divine Inspiration.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, the first alienist called by the defense, testified yesterday before Judge Foster, in Part V. of General Sessions, that he believed Hans Schmidt, the priest on trial for the murder of Anna Aumuller, to be insane. Before Dr. Jelliffe was through testifying an adjournment was taken, in order to permit the defense to frame a hypothetical question to be answered by the alienists. It was believed yesterday that night sessions would be ordered in the Schmidt case, in order to complete the trial before the expiration of the term of Judge Foster, who retires from the bench on Dec. 31.

Dr. Jelliffe read to the jury a report of his first conversation with Schmidt in the Tombs on Nov. 12, during which the priest had described in detail the life he had led for years. Testimony of a similar character at the previous session of the trial was so revolting that most of the women who had followed the trial from day to day left the courtroom. Yesterday there were very few women present to hear Dr. Jelliffe's testimony.

In a second interview Schmidt told Dr. Jelliffe of his efforts to perform miraculous cures by the application of sand and saliva to sick persons. Schmidt said that the treatment was effective only at times when he was in communion with God. Schmidt admitted to the alienist that he had forged university degrees and sold them at Munich, but he denied that there was any wrong in this and said that he was above the law.

"I did not have to copy handwriting," Schmidt said, "in order to learn how to imitate the signature of the professor. I was able to enter the personality of the professor. I became the professor, so that I could sign his name.

"Did you ever play the violin in a bathtub?" Dr. Jelliffe asked.

"Yes, I did," replied Schmidt, "but it was nobody's business. I felt like playing a violin when I bathed, and so I did it. What an inspired man does heaven wishes him to do."

Dr. Jelliffe said that in trying to repeat figures given to him in series of six or more Schmidt was always wrong as to one or two of them.

Schmidt denied that any guilt attached to him for the bad life he had led, because he acted under inspiration and had Divine permission to do as he wished. Schmidt told Dr. Jelliffe that he had suffered in his youth from frequent and severe headaches and that he was by no means free from them at present.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ex-President Taft and several friends attended the performance of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor Theatre last night, occupying seats in the orchestra.

The final dress rehearsal of Henry W. Savage's production of "Sari" takes place at the Garden Theatre to-day, and to-morrow the company will go to Atlantic City, where the operetta will be given its first performance Christmas night.

There will be a meeting of the Theatre Club, of which Mrs. J. Christopher Marks is President, at the Hotel Astor this afternoon, when farce will be the subject of discussion.

A. H. Woods yesterday announced that the new Michael Morton play, "The Yellow Ticket," which is now in rehearsal at the Cohan Theatre, will open Jan. 6 at the Eltinge Theatre instead of on an earlier date as previously announced.

Mrs. Bronson Howard, widow of the author of "The Henriettta," occupied a box at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, witnessing the performance of the new version of the play. With her were several relatives of the late dramatist.

Additions to the cast which will present "Don't Weaken," in New York after the holidays, are Renee Kelly, Wallace Worsley, A. Hylton Allen, Robert Kelly, and Marion Lorne. "Don't Weaken" is by Walter Hackett and will be presented by William A. Brady and George Broadhurst.

William Hammerstein and Elizabeth Murray have adjusted their temperamental differences and Miss Murray is to remain with the cast of "High Jinks." Yesterday she signed a five years' contract with Hammerstein, which calls for her to be starred next season in a new musical comedy, by Otto Hauerbach and Rudolph Friml.

Granville Barker's company, which is to present "The Philanderer" at the Little Theatre next Tuesday night, arrived here yesterday on the George Washington. Mary Lawton, the only American member of the organization, has been here several days. The members of the company who arrived yesterday were Charles Maude, Reginald Besant, Arnita Lascelles, W. R. Stavely, Reginald Dance, Muriel Reddall, and E. J. Balentine.

To-morrow morning at the American Theatre Richard Harding Davis and Augustus Thomas will give a private exhibition of the moving picture play, "Soldiers of Fortune," recently made in Cuba.

Twenty-six Cornell students, who are home for the holidays, will take part in the football game played in the spectacle "America" on the stage of the Hippodrome. The students represent the classes of 1915, '16, and '17.

Fannie Ward and the members of her company will give a professional matinee of "Madame President" at the Garrick Theatre this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Brooklyn Amusements.

This week at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, is "The Family Cupboard," the Owen Davis drama which has been at William A. Brady's Playhouse since August. After Brooklyn the play will go on tour, embracing the larger cities of the East and Middle West.

"The Whip" is at the De Kalb Theatre for a week's engagement.

Rube Marquard and Blossom Seeley are at the Orpheum Theatre this week, and other acts are "The Green Beetle," "The Purple Lady," "The Girl from Milwaukee," Harris Belland and Holtz in "Three in One," Cooper and Robinson, the Four Harveys, Clark and Verdi, and The Three Hedders.

The magicians, Le Roy, Talma and Bosco, top the bill at the Bushwick Theatre, and others are Valerie Bergere and company in "A Bowery Camille," Jack E. Gardner, the Bison City Four, Lamton, Lucier and company; Mary Elizabeth, two Jonleys, Fred Watson and Rena Santos, and Lo-Ve and Wilbur.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Robert Frazer, Jr., American Consul at Malaga, Spain, will be in New York Jan. 5, 6, and 7 to confer with merchants and manufacturers who are interested in Spanish trade. Mr. Frazer will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 337 in the Custom House.

Imports of feathers at New York last week were valued at $432,000, a gain of $382,000 over the previous week. This is the largest weekly total since the enactment of the new tariff law, which prohibits the importation of practically all ornamental feathers, save ostrich.

J. P. Baumann & Sons, manufacturers of waists and dresses, will move their offices and salesrooms to the eighth floor of the building at 131 West Thirty-fifth Street about Jan. 1. They are now at 6 West Twentieth Street.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Forecasts:

N. Carolina—Rain Tues., prob. Wed.; mod. e. winds.

S. Carolina—Rain Tues., Wed. clear; mod. e. w.

Ga.—Rain Tues., Wed. clear, cool; mod. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Tues., except fair in extreme s. part; colder in N. W. part; Wed. fair, cool in peninsula; mod. var. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy, cold Tues., preceded by rain; Wed. fair; mod. N. W. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Tues., colder in S. E. part; Wed. fair; mod. w. winds.

La.—Fair Tues., cold in S. E. part; Wed. fair, lt. mod. w. winds.

PAYEE CANNOT HOLD BANK.

Appellate Division Rules Against Brill Brothers in Unusual Case.

The payee of a protested note which is held by a bank cannot hold the bank liable for the default and release of an indorser if he himself has failed to forward to the indorser a notice of protest sent him by the bank, which is in ignorance of the indorser's address. Enunciating this principle, which has hitherto not been defined, the Appellate Division has reversed a verdict of $1,248.08 in favor of Brill Brothers against the Jefferson Bank. The court in a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Clarke, said:

"Brill Brothers were depositors in the Jefferson Bank and deposited therein two promissory notes, for $600 each, payable in four months, drawn by Henry C. Squires's son, G. Harry Squires, and indorsed Grace H. Squires, Brill Brothers. Mrs. Squires was the wife of G. Harry Squires. The notes were not paid when due and were protested. This action against the bank is based upon allegations of the complaint setting forth that the bank did not give due notice to Grace H. Squires.

"The bank's notary did not know the address of Mrs. Squires. He sent one notice to her, care of Henry Squires's Son, 30 Church Street, the maker. It is conceded that this would not constitute due notice to her or reasonable diligence to satisfy the obligation of the bank. He also sent a notice addressed to Mrs. Squires, with the address blank and a two cent stamp attached thereto, inclosed in the envelope addressed to Brill Brothers, 47 Cortlandt Street, which contained the notice of protest addressed to them.

"Brill Brothers had the same time within which to give notice to the antecedent indorser that the holder had after the dishonor. They failed to forward the notice to their indorser. It is conceded that Mrs. Squires did not reside or have a place of business in the city of New York. The notary does not appear to have been negligent. He did what the law required; that is he sent a copy of the notice addressed to Mrs. Squires to Brill Brothers. It seems to us that if they have been unable to collect from her by reason of negligence in notifying her of the dishonor it was their negligence and not that of the bank."

JUDGE DEFENDS IMPORTERS.

Takes Issue with Treasury Dept. Regarding "Fictitious" Protests.

Local importers are getting a good deal of satisfaction from statements made by Judge Cooper in his concurring opinion in the protest fee test case decided recently by the Board of United States General Appraisers, in which he took issue with a statement contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that fully half of the importers' protests filed with the board were "fictitious." In his opinion Judge Cooper said:

"It is apparent from the face of the report and the records of this office that the report was loosely drawn and based upon inaccurate information. Evidently the opinion that one-half of the protests filed are 'fictitious' was derived from the fact that thousands of cases are abandoned, defaulted, or submitted without evidence before the board each year. There is no reason, however, for stating that such protests are 'fictitious,' for a great number and possibly the majority of these protests have been abandoned, defaulted, or submitted without evidence after a test case involving the same issue had been decided adversely to the importers' contention by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. It cannot be said that a protest is fictitious when there is sufficient merit in the issue to carry it to the court of last resort.

"When an issue is first presented to the board a test case is usually made up for trial, and, after a decision by the board, either party may appeal to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the law and facts involved. Several months usually elapse before the issue is finally decided, and, in the meantime, the importers file a similar protest on each incoming importation of the same class of goods in order to protect their rights and interests. These protests are all held on the suspended files of the board until the test case is decided. If the test case is adverse to the importer's contention, the suspended protests are abandoned, defaulted, or submitted without evidence. I do not consider such protests 'fictitious.'"

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office, in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,202. AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES, AND MOTOR BOATS.—A member of a large business firm in a European country informs an American Consul that he will be in the United States from Jan. 3 to 10, 1914, and that he will be pleased to meet American manufacturers of automobiles and parts, motor cycles, and motor boats who are desirous of selling their goods in the country in which his firm is located. Correspondence with this person may be in English.

12,203. VASELINE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.—An American consular officer reports that a German firm desires to purchase from firms in the United States vaseline and similar products, and he would like to come into direct contact with producers.

12,204. DONGOLA LEATHER FOR SHOES.—A report from an American consular officer in Spain states that a resident of his district desires to be put in communication with manufacturers in the United States of dongola leather for shoes. He is willing to buy on his own account or act as representative for the entire country. Correspondence is preferred in French or Spanish, but English may be used if desired.

12,205. DRUG PRODUCTS AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce writes that a firm of importing druggists in a South American country desires to extend its relations with American manufacturers of drug products and proprietary preparations. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

12,206. STOVES AND RANGES.—American manufacturers of stoves and ranges wishing to place an agency for the sale of their goods in Spain are requested to communicate with two concerns whose names are furnished by an American consulate. Correspondence must be in Spanish. Catalogues should be in the same language. Prices must be quoted in gold pesetas c. i. f. some Spanish port. Weights and measures should be in the metric system.

12,207. CANNED GOODS.—A report from one of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce states that one of the leading houses doing a general importing business in a Latin American city is desirous of extending its business relations with American exporters of canned goods of all kinds. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

12,208. CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.—An important wholesale and retail firm in a European country informs an American consulate that it desires to be put in touch with exporters of California dried and evaporated fruits. Correspondence, preferably in French, is desired with American growers and shippers at the earliest possible date.

12,209. SANITARY APPLIANCES.—Two business firms doing an extensive wholesale and retail business throughout a foreign country in porcelain enameled washbowls, bathtubs, sitz baths, and all kinds of bathroom appliances, wish catalogues and price lists of similar articles of American manufacture. The Consul who forwarded this information states that correspondence and catalogues must be in Spanish. Weights and measures should be in the metric system, and prices must be quoted in gold pesetas c. i. f. in the country of destination.

12,210. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is in receipt of a communication from a European business firm stating that it is about to enlarge its business and intends to engage on a large scale in the sale of American boots and shoes. Correspondence is desired with first-class American boot and shoe manufacturers.

12,211. CIDER MAKING MACHINERY.—A business firm in Australia informs an American consulate that it is desirous of receiving catalogues and price lists of the latest and best machinery used in the United States for crushing and pressing apples in cider making.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Export business in domestics and cotton ducks last week was quieter than for some time. China covered current needs only, and the ordering was confined principally to small lots. Trading with the West Indies was fair in spots.

Indications point to a continuance of the vogue of light laces. Novelty embroidered nets are favored for Spring, and a number of new effects in flouncings are shown in these goods.

It is said that the heads of several local clothing manufacturing concerns have instructed their buyers to wait until there is a general display of Fall, 1914, fabrics before making their selections. This may account for the present quiet in the fabric field.

The local cutting-up trade, it is said, has been placing re-orders for Spring dress goods somewhat more freely in the last week. It is now thought in some quarters that nothing will be gained by waiting for the reduction of woolen goods duties on Jan. 1.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Invents a Device for Corsets.

A patent has been granted to a local corset manufacturer covering a device for the quick removal of corsets. The loosening of a snap and a pull on a tape frees all the hooks from the staples at once, and the thing is done.

***

Can Still Buy Lancaster Fabrics.

Any fear the jobbing trade may have had of the inability of the Lancaster mills to supply their usual quota of fabrics, as a result of the success of their venture into the garmentmaking field, was dispelled yesterday by an announcement of Amory, Browne & Co., their local selling agents. This announcement said that the mills would continue to furnish piece goods to the trade, and also made known that the quick selling up of Spring lines of aprons and rompers made by them had resulted in a largely increased capacity for the manufacture of these goods for the Fall, 1914, season.

***

Christmas Boxes in Big Demand.

Reports of business depression that have reached this city from practically all parts of the country have not been reflected here in sales of the ornamental paper boxes used as carriers of Christmas gifts. "People have now reached a point where they consider the box a present is sent in as a part of the gift," said the manager of a local manufacturing concern yesterday, "which is a good thing for this business. Practically all kinds of paper boxes have been in better demand this year than ever, but those best suited for sending handkerchiefs, gloves, and neckties have had far and away the largest sale. The newest boxes have gotten away from holly paper, being for the most part made of bright red paper with holly ornamentation and gold border lines. This paper is finished in pebble surface and is not glazed."

***

How to Eliminate Shoe Sales.

A prominent out-of-town shoe retailer has evolved a scheme for doing away with semi-annual sales, which, he says, are one of the worst features of the business. He outlines the scheme as follows: "Nearly everybody in the retail line advertises week-end 'specials,' but every merchant does not make it a point to put only broken lines in his offerings. My policy is to advertise each week, at slightly reduced prices, the shoes which make up the 'left-overs' from the various lines which are not to be re-ordered. In this way I offer only legitimate bargains, with a real reason for offering them, and I also avoid the sacrifice of practically my whole stock on the bargain tables twice a year. It has been my experience that many persons who come in to look at the special lots and find nothing in them to suit buy 'regular' shoes at 'regular' prices."

***

Customs Men Between Two Fires.

The announcements that a textile bureau to prevent undervaluations and an importers' association bent upon securing a liberal interpretation of the tariff law will take the field early in the new year are received in local customs circles with feelings of apprehension. The American Protective Tariff League, committed for many years to the high protectionist conception, has steadfastly goaded officials toward higher classifications and values on imported merchandise, and now, the officials say, they are confronted with two other organizations, each demanding exactly opposite treatment of imported goods at the hands of the customs men. How to obey the instructions of the Treasury Department regarding the classification and valuation of merchandise and at the same time satisfy the demands of the new associations is a problem for which the officials seems unable to see a solution at the moment.

***

Local Clothiers Are Guessing.

In view of the acquiescence of the local manufacturers of men's clothing to the demands of the union for a working week of fifty-two hours after Jan. 1, instead of a fifty-three-hour week, as at present, a report from Rochester to the effect that the clothing workers in that city would be given a fifty-hour week after May 1 was received here with considerable interest. Some of the manufacturers of lines competing with Rochester garments apparently did not know whether to feel elated over the advantage the extra two hours a week would give the New York producers in the way of lower production costs, or to begin worrying whether the local workers would make a demand for a working week of similar length. Some were inclined to shudder at the thought of the latter, for in more than one case there is speculation as to how the manufacturers will make out with an hour's production cut off every week, as it will be after the first of the year. Thirteen prominent firms are involved in the Rochester reduction.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

A permanent exhibition of world products will be established shortly in the Museum of Manufactures of the Uruguayan National School of Commerce, according to a notice sent to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Ministry requests that the contents of this notice be made known here, in order that American manufacturers may have an opportunity to contribute to the exposition.

Imports of drugs and medical supplies into Afghanistan, through Baluchistan, now amount to about $30,000 a year. Those brought through the Khyber Pass reach a value of $2,500.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Holiday Show Pieces Not Toys—Decision on Cochineal.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that elaborate show pieces for holiday display in store windows are not toys within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909. Raphael Weill & Co., Inc., San Francisco, imported a show piece valued at 2,000 francs. It consisted of 145 different pieces representing human beings, animals, furniture, scenery, pictures, plates, &c., the whole when arranged forming a miniature scene. Testimony was to the effect that the piece was imported for display purposes only, and not for sale as a plaything for children.

After the piece had been on exhibition a sufficient length of time, the dolls, animals and other figures were sold, while the scenery, plates and other articles which were not salable were destroyed. The Collector held the outfit dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 332, as a manufacture in chief value of cotton. The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 431, as a toy. Judge Cooper held that the article was properly assessed as an entirety under the cotton schedule, and could not be regarded as a toy in the generally accepted sense of that word.

La Manna, Azema & Farnan, New York, won in a contention dealing with the classification under the old tariff of cochineal of insect origen used exclusively for coloring various food products. Duty was exacted at the rate of 30 per cent. under Paragraph 56, as a color. Several claims for lower duty were made by the importers, among them one that the product was an unenumerated manufactured article dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 480. Following decisions under the act of 1897, Judge McClelland sustained the protest, and directed a reliquidation.

MODIFIES POTATO EMBARGO.

Secretary Houston Orders Exemption of Countries Free from Disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Houston to-day issued an order continuing the quarantine put temporarily into effect on Sept. 20, forbidding potato importations from the British Isles, Canada, and all Continental Europe. This action has been modified, however, by a second order under which the quarantine may be raised under proper regulation and inspection from foreign countries or districts which can show that they are free from potato wart and powdery scab, the two diseases which the Department of Agriculture aims to keep out of the country. The first order will become effective on Dec. 24, but until Jan. 15 potatoes covered by Consular invoices issued on or before next Wednesday will be admitted. The second will become effective on Jan. 15.

Representatives of various countries affected appeared at hearings recently held and protested against the quarantine.

In the case of certain provinces in Canada and certain countries and districts of Europe, the officials here believe that the absolute prohibition can be lifted in time to allow the movement of the present year's crop, under regulation and inspection, which under the Secretary's order are similar to those for nursery stock.

In a statement accompanying the orders the department announced that "the present potato excitement is apparently due to a misunderstanding of the yield of this year." The department experts estimate the crop at 331,525,000 bushels, which, the statement says, "is considerably above the ten-year average and exceeds the annual food and planting consumption of potatoes in the United States." The present supply in farmers' hands is large.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

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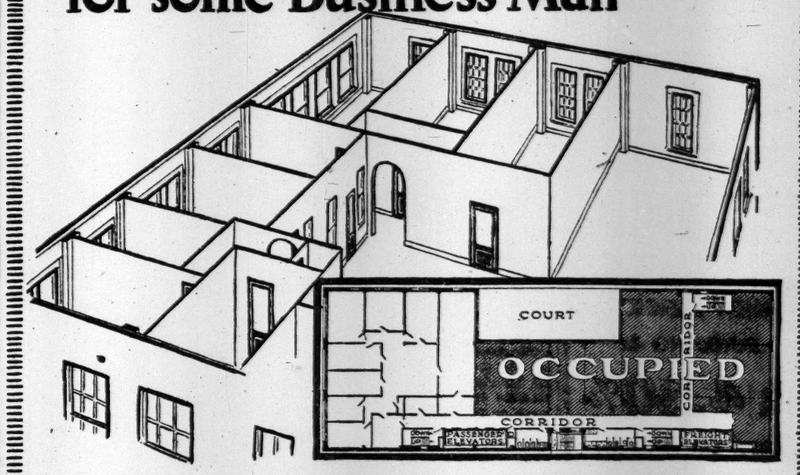

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BOSTON.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; V. P. Ring, dresses, furs; A. C. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; C. O. Cooper, coats, suits; S. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. Fisher, men's, boys' clothing, hats; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Mullen, silk petticoats; 55 White.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts, linens, white goods; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—F. Vogel & Sons; I. Vogel, linens, white goods; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O. Farrell, black goods, cloths, dress goods, silks; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; W. F. Pierre, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—L. Singer & Co.; B. Rosenthal, silk, satin coats; 40 W. 17th.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; F. Lebosky, jobs coats; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. W. Jones, dress goods; 104 Worth.
COLUMBUS—W. J. Dwyer Co.; E. F. Dwyer, rugs; Grand.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; I. N. Cox, furn. goods; W. S. Cox, furn. goods; Herald Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Stroup, linens, wash goods; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Eskind & Greenspan; J. Eskind, notions, ladies', men's furn. goods; Hermitage.
NASHVILLE—R. & A. Cohen; R. Cohen, hats; Longacre

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A Simple Digest of the Income Tax Law as it Affects Bond Holders

In this simple interpretation of the provisions of the law affecting bond holders we have tried to tell the average man briefly just what he should do to comply with the law. We will enclose this Digest with our general bond circular for the month of December. The circular contains a carefully selected list of bonds free from the normal 1% Income Tax and yielding from 4½% to 6%.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Go Higher Despite Foreign Selling and Local Profit Taking—Trading Large.

The liquidation which the stock market had to encounter yesterday after the sharp rise of the preceding two sessions included a good deal of selling from abroad which was most felt in Canadian Pacific, but which was not confined to that stock. The forward movement which at the close of last week received much stimulus from the expected passage of the money bill, from the increased hope of an advance in freight rates and from the reassuring statements by the Administration regarding its attitude in respect to the enforcement of the Sherman law, still had sufficient vigor yesterday to carry it through this selling for home and foreign account and to establish further gains in many parts of the list. Nearly all stocks showed some improvement and in a number the gains exceeded a full point.

This was a noteworthy showing coming so soon after the depression under which Wall Street was laboring, but from the expressions one hears in the financial district the sentiment in banking circles has improved far less than the stock market itself. But there is less unanimity of misgiving and there is more disposition at least to measure the good elements in the situation against the bad instead of laying stress almost exclusively as Wall Street, as a whole, had for so long done on adverse possibilities. The foreign selling here reflected renewed unsettlement in some of the foreign markets, particularly at Paris. Evidently more reserve is felt abroad regarding the position of the markets at the year-end than has been felt here during the last few days. The foreign money markets, however, gave no indications of any untoward movement in interest rates in connection with the year-end needs.

The question naturally arises in connection with our own stock market, running as it did yesterday, very close to the five-hundred share mark, whether buying on the scale indicated by this volume of transactions calls for more extensive financing of stock exchange positions than the banks can comfortably provide during the closing ten days of December. The views which have recently been expressed, and which were still being expressed yesterday, to the effect that the turn of the year would witness considerably less tension in money than accompanied the Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 payments, included no allowance for a large expansion in stock exchange requirements for money. While the payment of rates much higher than those now commanded by call loans would not deter the individual trader from enlarging his stock market commitments, the possible sequel of extensive calling of loans at the very end of the year when the money which had gone into the stock market had to be recalled, suggests itself as a practical obstacle in the way of largely increased stock exchange dealings at this time. Yesterday, at least however no sign whatever was presented that the buying of the last few days, including a considerable amount of short covering, had put any appreciable additional tax upon the money market. Call money did not go above 3½ per cent. and the time division of the money market was easier.

With the enactment of the currency bill, important practical problems present themselves to the attention of the banking community, and it is to be presumed that while bankers are making up their minds just how the new plan will work, they will be disposed to hold themselves in readiness to adjust themselves to changing conditions. But the tendency seems so unmistakably toward increased ease in interest rates that there is no present ground for assuming that the necessary adjustments between the old system and the new will put an additional tax on borrowers. One of the questions which presents itself for consideration has to do with the position which the New York Clearing House will take in respect to the reserves of its member banks in view of the change which is being made in the national banking law. No provision has yet been made for formal consideration of this question by the Clearing House Association, but from the discussion of the matter which is now going on in banking circles, it seems very likely that the reserve requirements of the Clearing Hous will be reduced from 25 per cent. to 18 per cent., the figure fixed in the new currency measure for the banks in cities now designated as central reserve points. There are a number of other important questions which will call for practical answer in connection with the application of the new law. Much has been said from time to time of the difficulties which might attend the possible withdrawal of a large amount of bank deposits from this city upon the establishment of a new system. In this connection due consideration must be given to the fact that interior banks are not only depositors here, but also borrowers here, and to a considerable extent a withdrawal of deposits would be accompanied by a cancellation of loans. Two banks which hold a very large amount of deposits of interior banks estimated yesterday, that directly or indirectly the loans to interior banks amount to anywhere from one-third to one-half of the amount of interior bank's deposits in New York.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston with comparisons:

	Dec. 20, '13.	Increase. for Week.	Dec. 21, '12.
Loans	$225,244,000	$3,639,000	$216,489,000
Circulation	9,771,000	40,000	7,209,000
Deposits	179,766,000	3,916,000	181,782,000
Due banks	73,411,000	1,542,000	73,845,000
U. S. dep	1,587,000	*62,000	914,000
Res. agts	29,774,000	674,000	30,267,000
Exc. cir	12,833,000	857,000	15,414,000
Due from banks	27,739,000	*1,009,000	29,407,000
5 p. c. fund	497,000		372,500
Leg. tender	3,878,000	*75,000	4,246,000
Specie	23,778,000	1,971,000	22,983,000
Surplus	1,821,571	1,190,858	1,722,090
Sus. N. Y.	3,939,571	*31,142	4,760,286

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	102¾	103	102¾	102⅞
4½s, May, 1957	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s, Nov., 1957	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	99⅝	100	99⅜	100
4½s, Sept., 1960	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
4s, May, 1950	95½	96	95½	96
4s, Nov., 1958	95½	96	95½	96
4s, May, 1957	95½	96	95½	96
4s, Nov., 1956	93½	95	93½	95
4s, Nov., 1955	93½	95	93½	95
4s, Nov., 1936	93	96½	95	96½
4s, 1918-1919	98½	98⅝	98½	99½
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	83½	84	83	84
3½s, May, 1954	83¼	84	83	84
3½s, 1950-1954	83	84½	83	84½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

One More Bad Month.

The Baltimore & Ohio, which is the first large system to put out its earnings statement each month, reported a showing for November which cast a temporary shadow on the stock market yesterday. In a general way, the New York Central and Pennsylvania statements are usually expected to reflect similar business conditions, all three lines being big carriers of coal. However, the Baltimore & Ohio's November transportation costs were affected seriously by a severe snowstorm which visited the Mountain and Central West territory on Nov. 9 and 10. Such a storm is not of common occurrence in the B. & O. field, and it was a full week before the immediate difficulties left by the blizzard were overcome. Telegraph liens were wrecked for hundreds of miles, and have not yet been fully restored. The month's revenues were $7,926,000, a loss of $1,114,000. A reduction of $163,000 was accomplished in maintenance, but the saving in operating costs of all kinds was only $18,815, so that the net earnings for the month lost $1,132,000 in comparison with the previous November. Up to the end of the fourth month the Baltimore & Ohio was a little ahead in gross earnings, and about even in net with the results obtained in the record year closed last June, but the November additions have left a decrease of $597,000 in gross earnings for the period, and a loss of $1,220,000 in the net.

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Litigation or No Litigation?

Inquiries in the financial district yesterday, after President Wilson was quoted as saying that other corporations besides the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were showing a disposition to conform with the Sherman law, failed to reveal any concrete examples. Officers of companies against whom suits have been filed, including the Steel Corporation, American Can Company, and Corn Products Refining Company, did not care to discuss possibilities of an amicable agreement. It was said in quarters close to the Can and Corn Products concerns that statements previously made that they were not afraid of a test at law still held good. The intimation was given in the case of the Can Company that overtures had not been made, and would not be made, to the Department of Justice for the avoidance of litigation.

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Brokerage Business Good.

After passing through the worst year most of them have ever known it begins to look as though the members of the Stock Exchange would have a merry Christmas. The market activity showed signs of playing out yesterday noon, but that was only because customers, having the price of a good luncheon again, were away from the ticker for an hour or more. The total sales were 486,815, the largest since Oct. 21. In between, the Street experienced the smallest day's trading since July 3, 1888. The market opened fairly active and maintained that gait for an hour, after which it relapsed into dullness, to be stimulated again in the afternoon to a fresh burst of activity. Reading, Union Pacific, Steel common, Canadian Pacific, American Can, Southern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Telephone were all very active. At the close, stocks had made an average gain of about one-half point. Yesterday made the seventh consecutive day in which stocks have advanced. They are now up 2⅝ points from the close of the previous Monday. Bonds also were active and strong.

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Lake Shore Still Highly Valued.

For the first time in nearly half a year there was a sale on the Stock Exchange of a full 100-share lot of Lake Shore stock yesterday. At $485 a share the one purchase involved nearly $50,000. Early in the year odd lots sold at $500, but the last 100-share lot went for $490 with $6 in dividends included in the price, so that yesterday's transaction represents an advance of one point.

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Plenty of Bears Left.

The quick response made by stocks in Saturday's market to the Senate's action on the Currency bill and the agreement between the Government and the telephone combination did not by any means convert all the bear traders into bulls. Yesterday's rise was made in the face of fairly continuous selling, which was said on the board room floor to represent in large part an output of short sales. London fed good-sized blocks of the leading issues into the market at times, the balance of transactions for foreign account being estimated at 30,000 shares on the selling side. Canadian Pacific descended nearly 4 points below the opening price, but was able to swing back to the initial quotation at the end of the day. There were numerous chronic bears in the Street who were willing to concede that recent developments had cleared the atmosphere somewhat for corporation activities, but they said they had not yet been convinced that the time had come for them to change their position. A supposition that the bullish element outweighed them in material demonstration of opinion might be gathered from the price list at the end of the day, as nearly everything had scored an advance. Reasoning of this sort would have to be based, however, on the assumption that professional operations had supplied the bulk of business. The Street contained close observers of the market who said they saw considerable accumulation of stocks going on.

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Some Steel Works Busy.

Advices from the Youngstown district received yesterday said that various steel mills have a pressure of orders sufficiently great to make the usual Christmas cessation of work a short one. The Republic Iron and Steel Company will have its blast furnaces and tube mill at Hazleton in commission, closing down for only a day or two. Several mills of the Carnegie Steel Company will be operated until Wednesday night and will then close for the remainder of the week. At other centres of the steel industry it is expected, however, that some departments will be closed for several weeks, owing to lack of orders and to make needed repairs.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday continued dullness was shown, with commodities on a parity with last Friday's closing, with the exception of tin, which was down ¼c.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Stand. Copper— Spot	..	14.15	..	14.25
December	..	14.05	..	14.25
January	..	14.05	..	14.20
February	..	14.05	..	14.15
March	..	14.05	..	14.15
Lead	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.02½	37.00	36.37½	37.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Friday, follow:

	Monday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	64 3 9	63 15 0
Copper, futures	64 12 6	63 17 6
Pig tin, spot	168 5 0	169 0 0
Pig tin, futures	169 15 0	170 10 0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead £17 15s, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s, unchanged.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advances in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Market.

The Standard Oil stocks were the feature of the outside security market, and several issues in that group made sharp advances, the most notable of which was that in Atlantic Refining, which amounted to 19 points. Standard Oil of California ended the day 13 points higher, Standard Oil of New York 6 points higher, and Prairie Oil and Gas 8 points higher. The tobacco issues were moderately active, with United Cigar Stores unchanged at the close, while Tobacco Products preferred was down a point. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 104¾ to 105⅛, and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101⅛ to 101¼. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Br.-Am. Tob	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Br.-Am. T., new	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
205	Con. Rub. Tire	40	40½	39	40½
1,550	Man. Transit	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
120	Max. Mo. 1st pf.	19½	20	19½	19⅝
310	Pue. Sm. & Rfg.	2	2¼	2	2¼
500	Tob. Prod. pf.	83¾	83⅜	82	83½
3,500	U. C. St. Co. of Am	94⅞	95⅜	94¾	95

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	24½	24¼	24¾
800	Anglo-Am. Oil, new	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
55	Atlantic Refining	753	728	750
40	Indiana Pipe Line	164	163	164
20	New York Transit	136	135	136
175	Ohio Oil	328	328	328
60	Prairie Oil & Gas	142	140	142
45	South Penn Oil	432	423	430
728	Standard Oil of Cal	280	276	280
60	Standard Oil of Ind	202	200	202
4	Standard Oil of Kan	414	408	414
409	Standard Oil of N. Y	445	430	448
70	Standard Oil of N. J	176½	170	175
100	Union Tank Line	399	397	399
30	Vacuum Oil	194	190	193

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Boston Mont	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	Braden Copper	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Buf. Min.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
4,200	*Can. G. Sil.	11	12	10	12
1,500	*Caribou Cob.	68	68	66	67
1,000	Goldfield Con.	2	2	2	2
100	Halifax Tono.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
800	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16
100	La Rose Con.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
300	Mex. Nat. Par.	1	1	1	1
1,000	*Nev. Hills	45	45	45	45
100	*N. U. Bing.	41	41	41	41
500	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Standard S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Tonopax Ext.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1½
5,000	*Tono. Merg.	50	52	50	51
600	Tuloroso	6 5-16	6 9-16	6 5-16	6 9-16
500	*†W. E. Con.	1½	½	7-16	7-16
3,000	W. E. Ext.	4	5	4	5

BONDS.

$85,000	Can. Pac 6% notes	101¼	101⅓	101⅛	101¼
150,000	N. Y. State 4½s, yr.	104⅜	104⅞	104 11-16	104⅞
10,000	West. Pac. 5s	74½	74½	74	74

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Rub. Tire pf	108	108	107½	109
Houston Oil pf	13	16	13	16
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs	60	70	50	60
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	7⅛	7⅞	7¼	8
Marconi of Am	180	190	180	190
Maxwell Motors	3¼	4	3¾	4¼
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	3	3¼	3	3½
Mays Oil	7¼	7¾	7	7½
United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf	16	18	16	18
U. S. Light & Heat	110	112	110	112
Willys Overland	5	6	5	6
	59	61	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Consolidated	31	32	30	32
B. C. Copper	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Butte-New York	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	3 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Cop. M. Con	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Davis-Daly Cop	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Dome Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
El Paso Con	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
First National	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Florence	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Gold Hill	21	23	20	23
Greene-Cananea	17	18	17	19
Greene-Cananea, new	5½	6	5½	6½
Greenwater	29	30	28	30
Hollinger	6	6½	6	6½
Iron Blossom	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Jim Butler	115	117	115	117
Mason Valley	66	67	66	67
Mines of America	3½	4	3½	4
Mizpah Extension	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Montana Tonopah	27	28	27	28
Ohio Copper	96	98	96	98
Rescue Eula	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Temiskaming	8	10	8	10
Tonopah Belmont	14	15	14	15
Tri-Bullion	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tuolumne Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
United Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper, pfd	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Victor Tonopah	3	5	3	5
Wettlaufer Silver M's	23	27	25	27
Yukon Gold Mines	7	8	7	8
	2	2½	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	140	148	142	147
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
Con. Rub. Tire 4s	65	80	65	66
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12¼	12	12½
Atlantic Refining	750	755	730	735
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	165	162	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	675	655	670
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	213	217	210	215
Crescent Pipe Line	53	57	54	57
Cumberland P. Line	65	66	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	333	345
Galena-Signal Oil	173	177	173	177
Indiana Pipe Line	137	134	137	137
National Transit	135	135	133	137
New York Transit	39	41	38	40
Northern Pipe Line	320	330	320	330
Ohio Oil	106	109	106	110
Prairie Oil & Gas	140	142	139	141
Solar Refining	415	430	420	425
Southern Pipe Line	315	325	310	315
South Penn. Oil	241	244	240	244
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	275	280	275	280
Standard Oil (Cal.)	259	262	249	253
Standard Oil (Ind.)	410	415	405	409
Standard Oil (Kan.)	445	455	420	430
Standard Oil (Ky.)	615	620	610	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	345	360	335	345
Standard Oil (N. J.)	397	399	395	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	175	177	168	170
Swan & Finch	320	327	322	327
Union Tank Line	270	280	270	280
Vacuum Oil	87	89	85	87
Washington Oil	194	197	180	191
Waters-Pierce Oil	39	42	39	42
	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	90	92	88	92
British-American	23¼	23½	23½	23⅝
British-Am., new	23⅜	23⅝	23½	24½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F	182	190	182	192
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf	85	88	84	86
United Cigar Stores	95	95¼	94¾	95¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf	110	115	110	115

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$714,707	$15,403,823	$152,501,601
Internal rev. ordinary	1,865,458	20,563,511	157,213,330
Corporat'n tax	6,529	102,372	2,764,373
Miscellaneous	154,589	2,849,596	24,456,882
Total receipts	2,741,284	38,919,304	336,936,188
Expenditures	1,851,283	42,161,849	348,924,834
Surplus	890,001		
Deficit		3,242,545	11,988,645

Income Tax Signatures Modified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—On request from financial institutions in New York the Treasury Department to-day issued a ruling that certificates of ownership executed in connection with the income tax may bear the usual business signature and need not be signed with the full Christian names of owners or agents.

Santa Fe Million Overcharge Suit.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 22.—Attorney General Barker filed suit here to-day to recover from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad $1,000,000 collected while the two-cent passenger and maximum freight laws were in litigation.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Bank of Commerce	31½	31½	31½
95	Consol. Power	104½	104¼	104½
10	First Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
13	Maryland Casualty	85	83	85
14	Northern Central	106½	106¼	106½
105	Penn. W. & P.	65¾	65¼	65⅞
18	Seaboard Air Line	17⅛	17⅛	17½
96	United Ry. & Elec.	25	24¾	25
30	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	179¾	179¾	179¾

BONDS.

$2,000	City B. 3½s, D. L.	95½	95½	95½
8,000	City B. 4s, '57, F.H.	95½	95½	95½
8,000	Elkhorn Fuel	93¼	93	93
7,000	Mt. V. W. C. D. 5s	52½	51½	51½
1,000	N. O. M. & C. 5s	47	47	47
2,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,000	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85½	85½	85½
660	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86¼	86¼	86¼
2,000	West. Nor. Car. 6s	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,115	Alaska Gold	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝
1,591	Amalgamated	73	70⅞	72
155	American Zinc	18½	18½	18½
100	Anaconda	34¾	34¾	34¾
2,265	Ariz. Com.	4⅛	4	4¾
250	Bonanza	62c.	62c.	62c.
60	Buttel-Bal.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,395	Butte & Sup.	30⅜	30	30¾
369	Calumet & Ariz.	63¼	62½	63¼
16	Calumet & Hecla	410	405	410
105	Centennial	14	13½	14
206	Copper Range	34¾	34	34
5	Chino	38	38	38
265	East Butte	11	11	11
10	Franklin	2¾	2¾	2¾
245	Granby	72	71¾	72
20	Hancock	15	15	15
15	Indiana	4½	4½	4½
10	Island Creek pf	83½	83½	83½
50	Isle Royale	19½	19	19
25	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
220	Lake	7½	7	7
110	La Salle	3⅝	3½	3½
210	Mason Valley	26	25½	26
50	Mohawk	42	41½	42
270	Nevada Cons.	15½	14¾	15
26	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	8
1,767	North Butte	28½	27½	28½
50	Old Colony	4¼	4	4¼
10	Osceola	72	72	72
70	Pond Creek	19	18⅝	19
2	Quincy	56	56	56
30	Ray Cons	18	18	18
155	Santa Fe	2	1½	2
75	Shannon	8	8	8
80	Shattuck	26¾	26½	26¾
355	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2¾
49	Superior Copper	25¼	24	25¼
75	Trinity	4	4	4
1,100	Tuolumne	57c.	50c.	57c.
405	U. S. Smelting	40	38⅝	40
	pf.	48	48	48
60	Utah Cons.	8½	8¼	8½
75	Utah Copper	49	48½	49
45	Wolverine	43¾	43	43¾

RAILROADS.

56	Boston & Albany	184	183¼	183¼
36	Boston Elevated	87	85	87
267	Boston & Maine	43	41	43
10	do. pf	53	53	53
1	Chi. Jct. & S.Y. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78
60	Maine Central	91	91	91
15	Mass. Electric pf.	64½	63½	63½
103	do.	65¾	65¼	65⅝
1,627	N. Y. N. H. & H.	72½	70¼	72¾
2,398	do. rights	95c.	80c.	95c
5	Old Colony	150	150	150
81	West End St. R.R.	68	67½	67½

TELEPHONES

2,712	American	123¼	121½	122¾
25	New England	135	132	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	46	45¼	46
18	do. pf.	90	89½	90
97	Amoskeag	60	60	60
100	Am. Pneu Ser. pf.	17	17	17
248	Am. Sugar	107	106¾	107¼
29	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112
182	Am. Woolen pf.	78¾	78	78⅝
100	Atl. Gulf & W.I. pf	16	15	16
351	Edison	238¼	234½	241½
2,131	Edison rights	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝
63	General Electric	139½	139¼	139½
115	Mass. Gas	90	89½	90
50	Mass. Gas pf.	90	89¾	89¾
10	Mergenthaler	211	211	211
159	Pullman	150½	149	150½
30	Reece Buttonhole	16½	16½	16½
10	Swift & Co.	103¼	102¾	103¼
45	United Fruit	162	160½	162
2,634	United Shoe Mach.	54	62¾	53¾
68	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28	27¾	28
1,746	U. S. Steel	59½	58	59¼
17	d. pf	105½	105	105

BONDS.

$13,000	Am. T. & T. c. 4s	96¾	96¾	96⅞
5,000	Atchison 4s	92¼	92¼	92½
13,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	62	62	62
1,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	94	94	94
2,000	K. C., F.S. & M. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
2,000	Mass. G. 4½s, 1929	95¼	95¼	95¼
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100	99⅞	100
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	104	104	104
5,000	Western Tel. 5s	93	92½	93

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. G.	20	21	Hollinger	11	11½
Begole	75	100	Houghton	2¾	3⅛
Bohemia	1¼	1½	La Rose	2	2 1-16
Bost. Ely	40	45	Majestic	23	24
Butte C.	1	2	Mex. Met.	38	39
Butte & L.	31	32	Nev. Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Cactus C.	1½	2	New Balt.	50	60
Calaveras	1¾	1 5-16	Ohio	45	47

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Bank Note Pfd. Stock
25 American District Tel. of N. J. Stock
25 American Gas & Electric Pfd. Stock
25 American Gas & Electric Pfd. Stock
100 Anglo-American Oil (New) Stock
50 Atlantic Dock Stock
25 Automatic Electric Stock
28 Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock
25 Borne-Scrymser Stock
10 Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
5 Columbia-Knickbocker Trust Co. Stock
10 Colonial Oil Stock
100 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
25 Continental Cot. Oil Pfd. & Com. Stock
25 Continental Oil Stock
100 Crex Carpet Stock
200 Cuban Telephone Stock
35 DuPoint Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Durham Dup. Razor Pfd. & Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
10 Eureka Pipe Line Stock
10 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
25 Georgia Railway & Elec. Com. Stock
100 George W. Helme Com. Stock
10 German-American Insurance Stock
100 Gray National Telautograph Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
50 International Salt (Old) Stock
15 International Elevating Stock
50 Kings County Elec. Lt. & Power Stock
25 Mississippi River Power Com. Stock
100 Moline Plow Pfd. Stock
25 Nat. Gas, E. L. & P. Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 National Silk Dyeing Pfd. Stock
50 New York Curtain Stock
50 New York Railways Stock
200 New York State Railways Com. Stock
100 Old Dominion S. S. Stock
100 Plume & Atwood Mfg. Stock
100 Pyrene Manufacturing Stock
50 Royal Baking Powder Com. Stock
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
10 Standard Oil Cloth Pfd. Stock
50 Texas & Pacific Coal Stock
25 Union American Cigar Com. Stock
10 Union Trust Stock
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd. Stock
500 Ward Baking Com. Stock
100 Western Pacific Railway Stock
25 Weyman-Bruton Com. Stock
Weyman-Bruton Scrip
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

We have good markets in unlisted and inactive securities; also STANDARD OIL STOCKS, and respectfully invite inquiries.

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WANT NEW COUNSEL IN FRISCO SUITS

Niles's Attorneys Object to Priest and Evans Being Allowed to Prosecute Claims.

LIGHT ON THE RECEIVERSHIP

Henry S. Priest, Now Counsel for the Receivers, Admits He Acted on Yoakum's Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—At a hearing before Judge Sanborn to-day on the application of William W. Niles of New York to sue officers and Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, who were members of syndicates that built feeder lines and sold them to the Frisco, it developed that the chief point of dispute was the propriety of Attorney Henry S. Priest, counsel for the receivers, and E. F. Evans, counsel for the railroad, to prosecute restoration suits. The hearing also disclosed how the Frisco officials arranged the friendly receivership.

Judge Sanborn took the case under advisement. He refused to consider the evidence produced before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as suggested by J. D. Johnson, Mr. Niles's attorney, but said he would decide from the briefs and arguments as in the case of a demurrer.

Mr. Johnson said bonds of the Frisco had been sold at a loss of $32,000,000 to buy feeder lines, and he proposed to sue the officers and Directors who participated in the profits of the sale to recover that sum. He asserted that while the action of the Directors in selling these bonds to purchase feeder lines did not necessarily indicate moral turpitude, yet the officers and Directors were liable for negligence.

To-day's hearing disclosed the fact that at the same time Mr. Johnson filed an amended petition withdrawing the allegation Mr. Priest had drafted the petition for the receivership sought by the North American Company.

In explaining his connection with the receivership, Mr. Priest said:

"About May 1 last I was called to New York by Mr. Yoakum and was told that the Frisco was in financial straits. A friendly receivership proceeding was determined on, and the question arose as to who should be the receiver.

"The North American Company was the creditor of the Frisco to the extent of $400,000, and Mr. Campbell consented to act as petitioner for the receivership. I did sketch the receivership petition, or bill of complaint, which was signed by the counsel for the North American Company, filed by its local counsel.

"I did not know at the time that any action had been taken which rendered the Directors liable to the stockholders for misfeasance or malfeasance in office. If I had been asked whether the stockholders had any such cause of action, I would have said off-hand that they had not."

After Mr. Priest made his statement, Mr. Johnson said he was ready to concede that some of the statements in Mr. Niles's petition went too far, but that he had undisputed facts to show that Mr. Priest was not the proper person to represent the stockholders in claims against the Directors.

"Judge Priest," he said, "admits he has been adviser to Mr. Yoakum in his financial embarrassments. Is it reasonable to suppose that he would be able to 'presto change' and prosecute vigorously the man he had advised? And in Mr. Evans's case he probably owes his position as counsel for the Frisco to Mr. Yoakum and other men named as defendants in this suit. We are not opposed to the receivers bringing this suit, but we contend that the counsel to prosecute should be named by the most interested—the stockholders."

The deal for the New Iberia & Northern Railroad, one of the subsidiaries sold to the Frisco, was not completed said Mr. Niles, counsel until two months before the Frisco receivership, and he insisted the Directors of the Frisco undoubtedly knew at the time that the road must go into the hands of receivers.

"Mr. Yoakum," continued the attorney, "before the road was completed sold his New Iberia stock to the Frisco and was paid for it."

He further said that the Frisco Directors had violated the Constitution of Missouri in selling Frisco bonds below par.

West Virginia's Coal Record.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 22.—One death from accident for every 700,000 tons of coal mined in six of the coal-producing counties of West Virginia in the first eleven months of 1913 was shown in the report of Earl Henry, chief of the Bureau of Mines, made public to-day. In ten coal counties there were no deaths from mine accidents. Total deaths in the mines of the State numbered 300, compared with 340 for the same period last year. The number of miners employed increased approximately 5,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.06
Andes	.04	Mexican	1.15
Belcher	.48	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.03
Bullion	.23	Overman	.34
Caledonia	1.55	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.11	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.00
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.12
Crown Point	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	C. O. D.	.02
Jim Butler	.69	Comb. Fraction	.05
McNamara	.07	D'field Bl. B	.01
Midway	.36	Florence	.22
Mizpah Exten.	.24	G'field Con. M.	1.37½
Montana	.95	G'field Merger	.09
North Star	.01	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Rescue Eula	.38	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten.	1.50	Silver Pick	.04
Tonopah Merger	.51	Vernal	.04
West End	1.22½	Nevada Hills	.08
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.08
Atlanta	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.01	Manhattan Con.	.08
		Man. Big Four	.07

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6¼	6½	Jackpot	57	58
Elkton	51½	52	McKinney	5	6
El Paso	.240	290	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	6¾	7½	Portland	.100	102
Gold Dol	6¾	11	Vindicator	.82	84
Isabella	.10		R. B. H.	3¼	4½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares).
Total sales Dec. 22, 1913	486,815
Same day last year	274,018
Total year to date	80,956,718
Same period last year	180,229,827
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.94 +.49
Same day last year	78.47 —.47

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.88	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 22, 1913	3½	3¼	3½	$4.8585	$4.8530	$4.8585
Same day last year. 6		4¾	4¾	4.8550	4.8540	4.8550
Range year to date. 10		1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r. 20		1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21½	21⅝	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	29,400	Amalgamated Cop	71¼	72	70⅞	71⅞	+ ⅞
23½	24	200	Am. Beet Sugar	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	30⅜	25,600	Am. Can pf	28⅝	30⅜	28½	30¼	+ 1⅝
89½	90	1,520	Am. Car & Fdry	88½	89½	88½	89½	+ ¾
44½	44⅞	600	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	...
37	37½	200	Am. Express	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
102	105	30	Am. Hide & L. pf	105	105	105	105	— ¼
21⅝	22	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	200	Am. Linseed	23½	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	400	Am. Locomotive	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	30½	100	Am. Loco. pf	98	98	98	98	...
95	99	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63	64	62½	64	+ ½
63⅞	64	800	Am. Sugar Refin	107½	108	107	107	+ ½
106½	107	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	113¼	113½	113½	+ 1
110	115	9,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122	123¾	122	123¼	+ ⅛
125	123¼	50	Am. Tobacco	248	248	248	248	...
245	248	150	Am. Tob. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
101⅜	103	210	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
77½	78	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅞	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
34⅞	35⅛	800	Assets Realization	28	28	28	28	— ⅝
25	26	5,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	27	27	27	27	...
94¼	94½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	+ ⅛
98½	99	500	Atlantic Coast Line	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛
117	117½	200	Baldwin Loco	117	117	116¾	117	+ ⅛
38	39½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
93	93½	300	Bethlehem Steel	92½	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
83⅝	88	1,250	Brook. Rapid Tran	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
87⅝	87¾	19,800	Canadian Pacific	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	— 2½
215¾	216	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	216¾	216¾	214½	216	...
88½	93½	1,100	Central Leather Co	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
26⅜	26¾	300	Central Leather Co. pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	...
92	94½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	93	93	93	93	...
58⅝	58⅞	400	Chicago Gt. West'n	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	+ ⅛
11	12	260	Chi. Gt. Western pf	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	28½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100½	100	Chi., & Northwest'n	87⅜	88¼	87⅜	88¼	+ ⅝
125½	126	3,900	Chino Copper	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	129	129⅝	129	129⅝	+ ⅝
28¾	28⅞	600	Consolidated Gas	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
129½	129¾	710	Corn Products Ref	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64	+ ½
9⅝	9¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92¼	93	92¼	93	...
64¼	66	200	Deere & Co. pf	151¾	151¾	151¼	151¼	— ¼
91	93¾	700	Delaware & Hud	390	390	388	388	— 1½
150¼	151¼	44	Del., Lack. & West	19	20	19	19	— ⅛
372	390	4,400	Distillers' Securities	28½	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
19	19¼	7,700	Erie	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	1,270	Erie 1st pf	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	200	Erie 2d pf	189	189	189	189	+ ⅛
35¾	36¼	233	General Electric	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
138¼	140	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ 1⅛
18	18½	100	Goodrich pf. x d	126¾	126¾	126	126¼	+ 2⅜
77	78½	1,200	Gt. Northern pf	126¾	128¾	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
126½	126¾	200	G. N. pf., 80 p.c. pd	33	34	33	34	+ ⅛
127	128	1,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	400	Guggenheim Explor	105¾	106¾	105¾	106½	+ ⅛
45	45⅝	450	Illinois Central	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	...
106¼	107	200	Inspiration Copper	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	2,400	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ½
14⅞	15	3,100	Inter.-Met. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ 2½
60¼	60¾	1,400	Int. Harvester, N. J.	114	114	114	114	...
103	103½	50	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	102	103¼	102	103¼	+ ⅛
102¼	103½	800	Int. Harvester Corp	114	114	114	114	...
115	115	170	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	36	36¾	36	36½	+ ⅛
36½	58	300	Int. Paper pf	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	100	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	+ ½
93	95	125	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6	7½	100	Lake Shore	485	485	485	485	+ 1
475	490	9,900	Lehigh Valley	152¾	153⅝	152¾	153⅝	+ ⅜
155¾	158⅝	300	Liggett & Myers	217¼	217¼	217	217	— 2
215	217½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	162	162	162	162	...
162	169	100	Louis. & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½	+ ⅛
132¾	135	100	Mercantile Mar. pf	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
13¼	14	1,300	Mexican Petroleum	44	46	44¾	46	+ 1
45½	46	100	Miami Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	100	Minn. & St. L	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
10	13	450	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125¼	126	125¼	125¾	+ ⅛
125	125⅜	300	M., K. & T	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	20¼	300	M., K. & T. pf	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	8,900	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	800	Nev. Consol. Cop	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	2,610	N. Y. Central	93	93¼	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
93	93¼	6,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
72½	72⅝	200	N. Y. O. & W	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
26½	28¾	2,850	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
104¼	104½	100	North American	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
68	68¼	3,300	Northern Pacific	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	350	Pacific Tel. & Tel	24¼	27½	24¼	27½	+ 3⅛
24½	109¾	4,790	Penn. Railroad	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ⅛
109¼	109¾	790	People's Gas, Chi.	120¾	121	120¾	121	+ ⅛
120¾	121	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	82½	86	82½	86	+ 3½
86	88	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
19	19¼	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	+ ¾
87½	88	100	Pressed Steel Car	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
26¼	26½	100	Pub. Ser. Cor., N. J.	107½	111	107½	111	+ 3½
107½	111	200	Pullman Company	150	152	150	152	+ 1
150	152	100	Ry. Steel Spring	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
24	24½	1,000	Ray Consol. Cop	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
17¾	18	87,700	Reading	168¼	168¾	168¼	168¾	+ ⅛
168¼	168¾	100	Reading 2d pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
88	89	700	Rep. I. & S.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
20	20¼	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	80½	81½	80½	81½	+ ⅝
81½	81⅝	300	Rock Island Co	14	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
14¼	14¼	600	Rock Island Co. pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	300	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
33	35	100	St. L. & Southw.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
20	20½	330	Seaboard A. L. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	200	Sears, R'buck & Co	179¾	180	179¾	180	+ ⅛
178	180	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
28	29	35,387	Southern Pacific	87½	89¾	87½	89¾	+ 1⅝
89¼	89¾	627	So. Pac. tr. rts	93¾	95¾	93¾	95¾	+ 1⅝
95¼	95¾	150	S. P. tr. r. 1st paid	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
22¾	23	1,300	So. Ry. pf. ext	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+ ⅛
76¼	76¾	1,000	So. Ry. pf. ext	30	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
30	30½	900	Tennessee Copper	117	118	117	118	+ 1
117	118	1,400	Texas Co	118½	119	118½	118½	+ ⅛
118½	119	100	Texas & Pacific	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
41	41¼	2,950	Third Avenue	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	154½	155¼	154½	155¼	+ ⅝
154½	155¼	56,200	Union Pacific	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ⅛
88¼	88¾	450	Union Pacific pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
99	99	73	United D. G. pf	38	38	37	37	+ ⅛
37	38	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
10¾	10¾	25	U. S. C. I. P. & F	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
39½	40	300	U. S. Express	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
54	54	200	U. S. R. & I. Co	55¾	56	55¾	56	+ ⅛
55¾	56	600	U. S. Rubber	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	58¾	59½	58¾	59½	+ ⅛
105	105½	80,300	U. S. Steel	105	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
105¼	105¾	2,181	U. S. Steel pf	48	49	48	48	+ ⅛
48	49	4,300	Utah Copper	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
28	28⅛	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	83¾	84	83¾	84	+ ⅛
83¾	84	100	Wabash	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ 1⅛
88¾	89	300	Wabash pf	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	20	Wells Fargo Exp	57	57	54½	57	— ½
57	64½	500	Western Maryland	63¾	64½	63¾	64	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	10,600	W. U. Telegraph	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
7	8½	1,600	West'house E. & M.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ 1⅛
43	45	100	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	90	90	90	90½	+ ⅛
90½	91	400	Wisconsin Central					
			Worth (F. W.) Co					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98¼	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
2s, r, 1930	97½	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	99¼	100¼
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103	Pan 3s, r, 1961	99½	..
3s, c, 1918	103½	103	Pan 3s, c, 1961	99¾	..
4s, r, 1925	110¾	111¾			
4s, c, 1925	111	112			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	100	De Pf.	130	140
Allis-Chal.	8	8¼	C. C & C	34	40
Do pf.	41	43	St L.	62½	75
Am Ag. C.	43	47	Do pf.	190	..
Am Ag. C. pf	89¾	91	Col F & I.	27	28
A B S pf.	71	74	Col & So.	60	64
A B S & Fdy.	86¼	93	Do 1st pf	60	70
Do pf.	125	127½	Do 2d pf	50	80
A C & F pf.	110	118	Cruc Carp.	65	80
Am Cities	36	..	Cub-Am S.	20	30
Do pf. ex div.	60	60¾	D & R G.	17¼	17¾
Am Coal.	75	110	D & R G. pf	20¾	27
Am C Pr.	83	84	D M & Ft D	1½	5
Am C Oil pf	90	94	Det & M.	85	..
A H & L.	4	4½	Do pf.	85	88
Am L pf.	28½	29½	Det U R.	8	8¼
Am Malt.	6	8	D, S S & A	4	10
Do pf.	42	44	Do pf	8½	9¾
Am S pf.	80½	82½	Du P De N Pow pf.	83½	..
A S & R pf.	98	98¾	F M & S.	10	14
Am. Snuff.	158	162	Do pf.	32½	38
Do pf.	98¾	101½	Gen Ch.	175	183
Am St Fd.	25	26½	Do pf.	107	300½
A T & C.	55	60	Gen Mot.	76½	77½
Am Wool.	16	18	Do pf.	90	92
Am Wr Pa pf.	15	30	Helme G.	145	180
Ann Arbor.	10	70	W. Co.	107	111
Do pf.	80	90	Do pf.	107	126
Bald L. pf.	101	80½	Hock Val.	124	128
B & O pf.	79¾	80	Homest'ke	114	118
Batop Co.	12	123	Inger-R.	120	..
B Un Gas.	12½	1	Do pf.	101	9
Bruns Ter.	6½	112	Int Agric.	4	40
B, R & P.	105¾	185	Do pf.	8¾	8¾
Do pf.	115	27½	Int Pa.	25	25
Buf'k Co.	25¼	80	Int St P.	15½	23
Calif Pet.	16¾	49	Do pf.	50	58
Do pf.	47	69	Iowa Cent.	12	18
Canada So.	56	320	Do pf.	70	80
C R R of N J.	300	106	K C, Ft S & M pf.	87	59
C & S A Cl.	101	9¾	Kan C So	87¼	..
Cal & Ari.	9¾	80	div.	..	..
Do pf.	12	..	Kayser (J) & Co. ex div.	80	..
C. I. & L pf.	50	136	Do 1st pf	100	8
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	135	170	Do 2d pf.	5	..
C & N W pf.	165	170	K & D M. pf.	43	..
Col. Gt. W. pf.	118	126	Kresge (S S) Co.	88	91
M & Om.			Do pf.	97	101

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lack Steel	27	34	Pr St Car pf.	92	93
L E & W pf.	16	20	Quicksilver	2½	4
L & M pf.	110	115	Do pf.	2½	4
Long Isl'd.	27	32	R R Sec I stk c.	..	78
L-W Rls.	28	35	Ry St Spr pf.	91	97½
Do 1st pf	95	105	Rdg 1st pf.	84	86
Do 2d pf.	..	91	Rumely (M) Co.	14	16
Lorill Co. pf.	108½	110	St L & S F 1	4	4½
McKay Cos.	77¾	79	Fran.	4	17½
Man Elev.	65	89½	Do 1st pf	14	7½
M Dep Sts.	125	130	Do 2d pf.	6¾	58
Do pf.	83¾	103	St L S W	55	17¼
Mer Mar.	87	88	pf.	55	..
Mex P pf.	79	190	Seab A L.	17	..
Mich Cent.	..	..	Sears-R pf.	120¼	..
M & St L	25	33	S-S S & I	..	89
M St P & S S M pf.	135	150	So P R S.	88	106
Do pf.	81	83	Do pf.	..	..
M P 1st pf.	160	..	So R, M & C	65	77
N C & St L	184½	141	Stand M

FINANCIAL.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

To the Holders of
- Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York therefor;
- General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company therefor;
- Coupons from General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds due December 1, 1909;
- Certificates of Indebtedness of the Receivers of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, issued under Order of Court dated February 24, 1908; and
- Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds and any Certificates of Deposit that may have been issued therefor:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Plan and Agreement dated December 15, 1913, for the reorganization of the property of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company as an entirety has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company as Depositary thereunder.

Participation in the said Plan and Agreement on the part of the holders of the above mentioned securities is conditional upon their becoming parties thereto in the manner provided in said Plan and Agreement, reference to which is hereby made, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

In the judgment of the Committee, the necessity for immediate reorganization requires that no further opportunity be offered to security holders to participate in the Plan except within the time therein stated, without extension.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Chairman;
OTTO T. BANNARD,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Reorganization Committee.

HARRY FORSYTH, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
HENRY V. POOR,
Counsel.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

OHIO SOUTHERN DIVISION FIRST & MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, representing Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit Southern Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 14, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Committee.

F. E. MOWLE, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street, New York.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

GENERAL LIEN AND DIVISIONAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, representing General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 3, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with the New York Trust Company, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman;
SIDNEY C. BORG,
PHILIP J. GOODHART,
BRADLEY MARTIN, JR.,
HARRY T. HARMON,
Committee.

WM. R. BRITTON, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.

IDAHO-OREGON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

New York, December 5, 1913.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for First and Refunding Bonds, Consolidated First and Refunding Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Above Company Issued in Behalf of the Undersigned Committee:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Eighth and Ninth clauses and to other provisions of the Deposit Agreement of May 1, 1913, this Committee has terminated the said agreement and abandoned the plan therein set forth. Depositors of First and Refunding Bonds, who have received advances of the amounts of their April first coupons, will be entitled to the delivery of such bonds upon surrender of their certificates and payment of the amounts of such advances, together with interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum from the date of the respective advances to the date of withdrawal. All other depositors may withdraw their securities upon surrender of their certificates, without payment of any kind.

Certificates must be surrendered to the depositary which issued them, must be duly indorsed in blank by those whose names appear upon the faces thereof, and signatures must be witnessed. Corporations should attach their seals.

All depositors desiring so to do may leave their securities with us for the present, whereupon we will hold them subject to their orders, except that, in the case of depositors of First and Refunding Bonds who have received advances, such advances must be paid with interest, at the rate of five (5) per cent.

SAMUEL L. FULLER, Chairman;
CHARLES E. BOCKUS,
L. B. FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM MAITLAND,
HOMER W. McCOY,
DANIEL E. POMEROY,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
Committee.

N. D. PUTNAM, Jr., Secretary, 140 Broadway.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 20th, 1914, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $21,561.84, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M., January 6th, 1914.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1913.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1913.

FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENDED 5% BONDS of the
STEUBENVILLE and INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
which mature January 1, 1914,
will be paid on and after January 2, 1914, by The National City Bank of New York upon presentation of the bonds with transfer powers attached, executed by the registered owner with the name of the transferee in blank.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G7917 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.

Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Local corporation with over $300,000 net quick assets desires $150,000 loan, secured by contract orders more than sufficient to pay loan, for one year; will establish sinking fund to liquidate loan at maturity. Address Counsel, Post Office Box, 246, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Ideal Mfg. Co. and Gratz, Kohn & Sperber.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and trading under the style of Ideal Mfg. Co. and Gratz, Kohn & Sperber, at No. 15 East 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and by limitation. The liabilities of said firm have been assumed by the undersigned William Gratz and Joseph Kohn. Dated Dec. 15, 1913.

WILLIAM GRATZ,
JOSEPH KOHN,
JACOB SPERBER.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE THAT the copartnership firm of ALBERT & MANDEL of 45 East 8th Street, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on Dec. 17, 1913. Sylvester Albert, Frank Mandel.

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 16th, 1913.

189TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GANTZ, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

National Properties Company

15 Wall St., New York City, Dec. 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 5, 1914. The Transfer Books on the Preferred Shares will reopen on January 16.

The Board of Directors have recommended that Dividends on the Preferred Stock of the Company hereafter be paid quarterly.

ALFRED H. NEWBURGER, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York, December 18, 1913.

The seventy-sixth semi-annual DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) on the capital stock of the Company has this day been declared out of the earnings by the Board of Directors, payable December 31st, 1913, to the stockholders of record at 12 M., December 20th, 1913.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 12 M. December 20th to 12 M. December 31st, 1913, inclusive.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,

393 and 395 Canal St.,
New York, December 18th, 1913.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1913. The transfer books to close December 22d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) payable February 16th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1914. The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 20th, 1914, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on February 11th, 1914. Cheques will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS AT THIS OFFICE.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 58

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record January 8th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1914, to the registered holders of December 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened December 15, 1913.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Office of International Silver Company.

Meriden, Conn., December 22, 1913.

Coupons No. 22 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank New York.

New York, December 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1914. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December 22nd, 1913, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

State Investing Co. of New Jersey.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three (3%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26, 1913.

W. AVERELL BROWN, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of MOFFAT, YARD & CO. is hereby called for December 31st, 1913, at the office of the company, No. 120 West 32nd St., New York City, 12 o'clock noon. The object of the meeting is to take action in regard to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company by an issue of preferred stock not to exceed $75,000.

J. H. COIT, V. P.
S. D. PRESTON, Sec.

Dec. 17th, 1913.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 15, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

BANK OF EUROPE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the BANK OF EUROPE will be held at its banking rooms, No. 1,420 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'crock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK A. SOVAK, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Atlantic Building, NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from January 1st, 1914, to February 3d, 1914, inclusive.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Emerson Company will be held at its office, 30 Church Street, New York City, on the seventeenth day of January, 1914, at 10 A. M.

E. J. MEHREN, Secretary.

WASH THEIR SMOKE TO KILL NUISANCE

Edison Company Now Catches Cinders in a Big Tank of Water.

TESTS SHOW MUCH SUCCESS

Experiments Continued Nearly 3 Years and Cost $500,000—Other Concerns Adopt New Invention.

After nearly three years of experimentation the New York Edison Company has perfected an apparatus which practically eliminates the smoke and cinder nuisance at its Waterside Stations in this city. Arthur Williams, General Inspector of the plants, spoke of it yesterday as one of the most important inventions in many years.

The apparatus, known as a wet cleaner, is simple in construction and operation. The smoke coming from the fires which heat the huge boilers, laden with cinders, is driven at high speed through a sheet of water. By this process practically all of the material which constituted a nuisance is deposited in the big water tank. The inventors of the apparatus, C. B. Grady, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, and E. B. Ricketts, testing engineer of the Edison plants, in describing the experiments, said: "Results of a number of tests show an average efficiency of 93 per cent."

A number of the officials of the company, including Thomas E. Murray and John W. Lieb, Vice Presidents; John P. Sparrow, Chief Engineer; H. W. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Waterside Stations; Mr. Williams, and the inventors made an inspection of the apparatus yesterday afternoon.

The importance of an invention of this kind is perhaps best illustrated when it is known that 1 per cent. of the coal used passes out as solid material in the gases from the boiler fires. At Waterside Stations Nos. 1 and 2 the Edison Company, at the foot of East Thirty-ninth Street, 2,400 tons of coal are burned on what is known as a "maximum day," and at times when the plant is going full blast three tons of coal a minute are burned. Thus a great amount of solid material has been thrown out in the past from the fires under the fifty-six boilers in the plants. The water cleaning apparatus has been attached to seventy-one of the boilers, and the work of equipping others is in progress. It has been estimated that the present equipment reduces the amount of material discharged by the boilers on the streets in that district by 75 per cent. In a few months it is expected that the nuisance practically will be abated.

The experiments have cost the company more than $500,000, as tests were made with dry-cleaning apparatus before the experiments with a water-cleaning apparatus were taken up. The inventions are protected by patents, but the engineers explained yesterday that, if other industries adopt the invention, the initial cost of installation would be small. The operating expenses are also nominal.

Since the apparatus has been in operation, it was explained yesterday, the complaints about the "smoke nuisance" in that part of the city have been few. It was explained that the treatment does not cleanse the smoke completely or remove all of its color, but it does remove all materials which would soil the streets or have any harmful effect.

The boilers in the Brooklyn Edison Company's plant and those of the United Electric Light & Power Company also have been equipped with the apparatus. The engineers give this explanation of the invention:

"The first experimental wet cleaning apparatus consisted of a curved baffle-plate placed just beyond the boiler outlet, so as to deflect the gases in a downward direction, and a water tank below to catch the cinders. The next step was to increase the distance traveled by the gases in a downward direction, and also materially increase the velocity so that the solid particles would be driven toward the water with a higher velocity and thus trap a larger percentage of cinders.

"The next step was to place an inclined baffle in the flue and maintain a sheet of water flowing over the upper surface of the baffle so that the gases would tend to drive the solid particles against the sheet of water. The next move was to combine this idea with the former and let a sheet of water flow down along the inclined duct into the water tank below, so that the gases in entering and going through the duct would leave a portion of the cinders into this sheet of water. About seventy-five gallons of water a minute for each boiler were circulated."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated December 13th, 1913.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 223 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Parker Process Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1914, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 31 Washington Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARKER PROCESS CO.
C. H. KNIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Public Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Public Bank of New York City for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at its Banking House, 89 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the banking house, No. 139 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the banking rooms, 135 William Street, Tuesday, January 13, 1914, from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.

Dec. 9, 1913.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company of Allegany County.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, Dec. 4th, 1913.

The annual election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, the 26th of December, 1913, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will not be closed.

H. B. WALBRIDGE, Sec'y.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.

New York, December 12th, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, December 30, 1913, for Contract 110, for furnishing, delivering, and installing where required, casting, metering, and other reservoir and aqueduct apparatus.

The points of delivery or installation are along or near the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

Net 1,588,513 2,721,429 2,227,374
5 mos. gross.. 44,744,039 44,146,241 39,734,130
Net 12,479,670 13,699,750 12,778,891

The foregoing does not include outside operations, which as estimated will show a deficit in net in November, 1913, of $72,000, compared with a deficit of $61,639 for November, 1912.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	982,303	959,330	861,244
Net after tax.	362,768	354,038	275,729
5 mos. gross..	4,515,352	4,503,763	4,035,549
Net after tax.	1,553,099	1,648,832	1,250,425

LONDON UNDERGROUND—

Met. District:		
Week ended Dec. 6.....	£13,020	£202
Jan. 1-Dec. 6.....	636,328	17,945
London Electric Railway:		
Week ended Dec. 6.....	14,725	245
Jan. 1-Dec. 6.....	668,270	970
London General Bus:		
Week ended Dec. 6.....	58,958	3,851
Jan. 1-Dec. 6.....	3,028,628	509,524

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Second week December..	$1,349,375	$11,554
July 1-Dec. 14.....	32,492,167	733,295

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY CO for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	$100,791	$100,776	$15
Net after tax.	35,370	41,893	*6,523
Surp. aft. chgs.	23,583	27,530	*3,947
12 mos. gross.	1,279,595	1,235,219	44,376
Net after tax.	489,026	540,431	*51,405
Surp. aft. chgs.	320,563	364,901	*44,338
Bal. after pfd. dividends	245,563	289,901	*44,338

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY for November—

Gross	51,734	47,784	3,950
Net after tax.	16,959	16,633	326
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,621	2,283	*812
12 mos. gross.	672,493	615,746	56,747
Net after tax.	249,009	228,077	21,532
Surp. aft. chgs.	70,972	54,556	16,016
Bal. after pfd. dividends	34,972	18,956	16,016

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	672,332	714,826	636,708
Net	242,425	238,157	219,824
5 mos. gross..	3,908,683	3,761,657	3,458,540
Net	1,247,649	1,421,030	1,288,174

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Net profits....	£2,151,836	£1,981,159	£170,677
Preferred divs..	116,680	105,000	11,680
Balance	2,035,156	1,876,159	58,997
Ord. share div.	1,282,135	978,234	303,901
Surplus	753,021	897,925	*144,904
Prev. surplus..	1,658,685	1,261,106	397,579
Profit and loss surplus	2,411,706	2,159,030	252,676

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT for November—

Gross	$66,798	$49,458	$17,340
Net after tax..	36,373	25,283	11,090
Sur. after chg.	29,460	19,692	9,768
12 mos. gross..	648,976	504,050	144,926
Net after tax..	378,715	246,123	132,592
Sur. after chg.	298,088	185,727	112,361
Bal. after pfd. dividends	246,180	142,327	103,853

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY for the year ended Nov. 30—

Gross	3,883,554	2,648,125	1,235,429
Net after tax..	1,960,026	1,284,689	675,357
Sur. after chg.	749,195	481,539	267,656
Bal. after pfd. dividends	180,598	82,846	97,752

ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY, LIGHT, HEAT & POWER for November—

Gross	110,092	100,787	9,305
Net after tax..	50,214	46,292	3,922
Sur. after chg.	29,983	26,582	3,401
12 mos. gross..	1,245,949	1,170,366	75,583
Net after tax..	536,698	502,750	33,948
Sur. after chg.	295,817	266,692	29,125
Bal. after pfd. dividends	217,817	188,692	29,125

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for November—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	$7,926,250	$9,040,351	$7,583,335

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat declined ⅛c a bushel under slow selling and corn was weak with net losses extending from ⅛c to a cent early in the day. A late rally left prices ⅛ to ½c off. Oats receded from ⅛ to ¼c. Cotton sold down rapidly and final quotations showed a decline of from 8 to 20 points with January contracts well under 12 cents. Provisions were firm and cotton oil was heavy.

WHEAT.

Prices were easy during the greater part of the day, but rallied at the close and final quotations were ¼c net lower. The foreign markets were generally easy in absence of demand, and influenced by world's exports of 13,024,000 bushels, compared with 11,008,000 last week, and 10,480,000 last year. The foreign news was not of character to attract confidence, and in the main was more confusing than otherwise. The Argentine advices were conflicting. Armour & Co. estimated the Russian wheat crop at 725,000,000 bushels or 250,000,000 less than the recent estimate by the Russian Government, but the International Agricultural Institute of Rome placed the world's crops at 3,500,000,000 or 8.9 per cent. larger than last year.

Receipts at Northwestern points were larger than anticipated, and the visible supply of native wheat in the United States was 1,427,000,000; bonded grains, 1,487,000, and the Canadian visible increased 4,333,000. Export sales for the day amounted to about 20 loads of Manitoba.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99c, elevator, domestic and $1.00½, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December.			97	97¼	95¾
May 97 15-16	97¾	97⅝	98¼	97¾	
July	..	..	94⅞	95⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December.	88¼	87⅜	87⅞	88	86⅝
May	91¼	90¾	91	91¼	91⅞
July	87⅞	87½	87¾	87⅞	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market was under pressure of increasing supplies and prices declined sharply early in the day, December losing a cent a bushel while other positions were ⅜ to ½c lower. Late in the session there was a partial rally, but final quotations were ½c to ½c lower. Receipts were again heavy at interior points and there was little evidence of improvement in the cash demand. World's exports 5,670,000 bushels, compared with 3,707,000 last week and 5,551,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 73⅝c c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	68⅝	68⅛	69	69¼	48½
May	69½	69	69¼	69½	49
July	68⅞	68¼	68¾	68⅞	49⅝

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with corn, but commission houses were fairly good buyers, and final prices were ⅛@⅜c net lower. The visible supply decreased 731,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,161,000 last year.

The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45¾@46¼c; No. 2, 46¼@47c; No. 3, 45¼@46c; No. 4, 44½@45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45@46¼c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all everator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅝	32⅞
May	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾	33½
July	41	40⅞	40⅞	41⅛	33½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was slightly higher in response to smaller receipts of hogs than estimated and higher prices at the yards. The volume of trading was not active, however, and the undertone was barely steady owing to a slow cash demand and evidences of increasing stocks. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000; estimated for Tuesday, 25,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January ...	10.67	10.65	10.65	10.62	9.92½
May	11.05	10.97	10.97	10.97	9.97½
Ribs—					
January ...	10.80	10.77	10.77	10.77	9.77½
May	11.10	11.07	11.07	11.05	9.77½
Pork—					
January ...	....	....	10.55	20.52	17.92½
May	20.87	20.80	11.82	20.75	18.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was under pressure of offerings and prices were easy, closing 4 to 7 points net lower. The near positions were relatively lower than the late months and were influenced by tenders of about 1,000 barrels on December contracts and in the expectation of very heavy tenders on January next week. Crude oil was about unchanged.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.75	6.60
December	..	..	6.60@6.72	6.67
January	6.72	6.68	6.69@6.71	6.76
February	6.88	6.85	6.84@6.85	6.90
March	6.98	6.95	6.95@6.96	7.01
April	7.07	7.05	7.04@7.07	7.09
May	7.17	7.15	7.15@7.16	7.13
June	..	..	7.20@7.22	7.23
July	7.28	7.26	7.25@7.27	7.29

COTTON.

Another big break carried yesterday's cotton market into new low ground for the season, with January contracts selling at 11.74, or $7.30 per bale below the high level of ten days ago, and about $10.50 per bale under the high records of last October. The close was steady, but within a point or two of the lowest, and from 8 to 20 points under the closing figures of Saturday.

This decline reflected a renewal of Saturday's selling movement. There appeared to be no special bearish news in the trade to create fresh bearish sentiment, but the trade was evidently under the influence of the increased spot views inspired by Saturday's heavy ginning figures, combined with a continued gloomy view of the general business outlook.

There were heavy over-night selling orders around the ring at the opening, and first prices were easy at a decline of 7@10 points.

Most of the Southern advices received during the day reported that the South was still holding relatively firm with reference to spot cotton. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 7-16c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 12.50 for middling upland; delivered on contract, 4,500 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.18	12.01	12.02@12.03	12.20
January	11.92	11.74	11.76@11.77	11.92
February	..	..	11.80@11.82	11.95
March	12.19	11.99	12.00@12.02	12.20
April	..	..	11.99@12.01	12.19
May	12.17	11.98	11.99@12.01	12.19
June	..	..	11.99@12.01	12.17
July .....

WILSON CENSURE OF CARABAO DINERS

President Directs "a Very Serious Reprimand" for Dinner Committee.

IMPUTES LACK OF LOYALTY

Says Offenders Violated Some of the Most "Sacred Traditions of the Service."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Thirteen officers of the army, the navy and the Marine Corps, two of them of the highest present grades, were severely reprimanded to-day by President Wilson and the Secretaries of War and the Navy for their part in the entertainment of the Military Order of the Carabao at its annual dinner in this city on Dec. 11. It was this entertainment, which embraced the singing of the old campaigning song "Damn, Damn, Damn, the Insurrectos!" and a display of floats showing "the Chautauqua Circus Tent," and the "U. S. S. Piffle," that gave offense to President Wilson and caused him to order an official investigation into what took place at the dinner and the responsibility for it.

Dinner Committee Responsible.

A stinging rebuke, couched in general terms, but without mention of names, was administered to the officers who had charge of the dinner and all those who sanctioned the productions that the President found so objectionable. Acting under the President's instructions Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels decided that the responsible officers were the members of the Dinner Committee, and to each of these a copy of the President's strictures will be sent with the information that it applies particularly to that officer. The President's communication may also be entered on the records of all the officers concerned.

The Dinner Committee included several officers who have splendid records, all of whom saw active service in the Philippines during the period of hostilities between the Filipino forces and United States solders, sailors, and marines. This is the list of the Dinner Committee:

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N., (Chairman;) Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U. S. M. C.; Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U. S. A.; Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U. S. N.; Surgeon Frank E. McCullough, U. S. N.; Major Edgar Russell, U. S. A.; Major Lawson M. Fuller, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Commander Frank E. Ridgely, U. S. N.; Paymaster Victor S. Jackson, U. S. N.; Major Francis J. Koester, U. S. A.; Capt. Warren Dean, U. S. A.; Capt. Frank T. Hines, U. S. A., and Major Joseph M. Heller, U. S. V. Major Heller, who is a practicing physician in Washington, is now in the United States service.

In his letter to Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels, President Wilson expressed his condemnation of the conduct of those officers who were responsible for the dinner programme, and asked that they receive "a very serious reprimand."

Orders "Very Serious Reprimand."

The letter to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy follows:

White House, Dec. 22, 1913.

My Dear Sirs: Allow me to thank you for your report on the action of certain officers of the army and navy at the recent dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao. The officers who were responsible for the programme of the evening are certainly deserving of a very serious reprimand, which I hereby request be administered, and I cannot rid myself of a feeling of great disappointment that the general body of officers assembled at the dinner have greeted the carrying out of such a programme with apparent indifference to the fact that it violated some of the most dignified and sacred traditions of the service.

I am told that the songs and other amusements of the evening were intended and regarded as "fun." What are we to think of officers of the army and navy of the United States who think it "fun" to bring their official superiors into ridicule and the policies of the Government which they are sworn to serve with unquestioning loyalty into contempt?

If this is their idea of fun, what is their ideal of duty? If they do not hold their loyalty above all silly effervescences of childish wit, what about their profession do they hold sacred?

My purpose, therefore, in administering this reprimand is to recall the men who are responsible for this lowering of standards to their ideals; to remind them of the high conscience with which they ought to put duty above personal indulgence and to think of themselves as responsible men and trusted soldiers, even while they are amusing themselves as diners-out.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels held a conference as soon as the President's letter reached them and discussed the form which the reprimand should take. It was decided to send a copy of the President's letter to each officer of the Dinner Committee, and the question whether this reprimand should be placed on the efficiency records of individual officers was left to be passed upon later. Secretary Garrison, after consultation with Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, prepared the following order, and directed the Chief of Staff to send it with a copy of the President's letter to each officer on the committee:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 22, 1913.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

It is hereby ordered that the officers of the United States Army who were on the Dinner Committee and were, therefore, responsible for the programme of entertainment at the recent dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao, held Dec. 11, 1913, be reprimanded in pursuance with the communication of the President to me, dated Dec. 22, 1913, copy herewith.

The form that the reprimand should take should be to furnish to such of said officers a copy of the letter from the President.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Sympathy Felt for Officers.

There was plenty of excitement in the War and Navy Departments today when the text of the President's letter to the two Secretaries became known. Sympathy was everywhere expressed for the particular officers of the Carabao dinner committee who had been selected for censure by the President.

To the question whether the fact of the reprimand would be placed on the records of the individual officers, Mr. Garrison replied that this was a question that had not been decided and he would not undertake now to discuss it.

Many questions incidental to the criticism of the character of the entertainment at the Carabao dinner and the action taken by the President were brought up in to-day's conferences of the two Secretaries and their advisers. Secretary Daniels talked the matter over with Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, Capt. Russell, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and others. One point discussed was as to the precise legal effect under military law of a reprimand by the President. By some it was held that a reprimand must follow a finding of a court of inquiry or a court martial, to be legally effective under existing law. This was, however, denied by both Gen. Crowder and Capt. Russell.

It was, however, agreed that any officer who held that an injustice had been done him might demand a court of inquiry and have an opportunity to appear in person or by counsel to defend his name from the reproach involved in the President's reprimand. There were several officers on the Dinner Committee who had no part in preparing the programme, and some who did not go to the dinner. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who is a member of the committee, was in New York the night of the dinner and knew nothing of the various parts of the programme except as he learned of them afterward in the newspapers. Gen. McIntyre served on a committee with Major Gen. Aleshire and Rear Admiral Howard, representing the Dinner Committee, to furnish the two Secretaries the data required in their investigation of the affair as directed by the President.

Officers Will Pocket Reprimand.

There is little chance, however, of any officer trying to vindicate himself from the President's criticism. No officer of either service would have the temerity, it was said, to ask a court of inquiry because of a reprimand from the Commander in Chief. The general disposition among the officers involved is to quietly accept the censure that has been visited upon them and allow the incident to die out and be forgotten just as soon as possible. Probably the most distinct consequence of the President's action will be the complete disappearance of the annual Carabao dinner from the social activities of the two services most directly concerned.

It is not likely that the President's letter or the orders of reprimand will be issued in general orders to the army or the navy. Neither Secretary Garrison nor Secretary Daniels took the ground that either service was collectively involved in the incident. There are many "corrals" in the Military Order of the Carabao—one in Manila, one at Fort Leavenworth, one in San Francisco, and others where there is any considerable number of troops. These various members of the order will not be officially notified of the President's action, but will be left to take note of the fact through the newspapers and the general gossip of the two services.

POSTAL SAVINGS ECONOMY.

Dockery Wants People Taught—Deposits Now Total $33,818,870.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Difficulties experienced in teaching the people to "save and economize" are set forth by Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery in his annual report, made public to-night. Mr. Dockery recommends a campaign of education by which the people may be brought into closer touch with the Postal Savings Service—to create a "spontaneous desire to save and economize" Already the department has called upon its depository Postmasters to further such a movement.

At the close of the first six months of the service there were 11,918 depositors, with $677,145 to their credit. On June 30, 1913, at the close of two and a half years, there were 331,006 depositors, with $33,818,870 to their credit.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensions—(Surg. Certif.)—Sergs. J. F. Higgins, 36 Prect., $875 a yr; appt. May, 1894; Hugh Reynolds, 155 Prect., $875, Dec., 1889.

Patrol—Frank McGowan, 5 Prect., $565, Oct., 1897; A. D. Ford, 12 Prect., $700, Nov., 1895; Thomas McMorrow, 21 Prect., at $630, Jan., 1896; M. R. Sheehan, 33 Prect., $700, Dec. 2, 1889; P. B. Dealing, 65 Prect., $610, Aug., 1896; Ignatz Hoffmeister, 69 Prect., $700; June, 1892; J. J. Donnelly, 145 Prect., $700, Nov. 27, 1889; J. F. Siemer, 149 Prect., $700, Oct., 1893; J. H. Liddy, 170 Prect., $700, Oct., 1893; M. J. Morrisey, 274 Prect., $420, Dec. 1901; D. F. McDonald, 279 Prect., $565, Dec., 1897; P. J. Hanf, 282 Prect., $700, Feb., 1893; Geo. Johnston, Traf. Subdiv. C, $700, Oct., 1893; Thos. McDonough, Traf. Subdiv. D, $700, Jan., 1890.

Transfers.—Patrol—Jos. Digilio, 14 Prect., to Det. Div., as Act. Det. Serg; W. H. Roy, 21 Prect., to P. Clerk off. Act. Det. Sergs.—O. J. Carney, 13 to 102 Prect.; Daniel Shine, 162 to 13 Prect.

Suspended without Pay—J. C. Pritchard, 150 Prect.

Death Reported—Patrol. J. E. Roche, P. Clerk's off., Dec. 20.

Fire Department.

Fined—E. J. Orpheus, H. & L. 121, influence of liquor, 5 days; G. J. Daly, Eng. 272, absence, no leave, 2 days; H. J. Gallagher, Eng. 275, influence of liquor, 5 days.

Transferred—M. S. Marina, Dept. of Docks, to Eng. 87.

J. V. O'Donnell, Eng. 259, an Act, Lt.

Transfers to H. & L. 49—Capt. T. J. Reynolds, Lieut. D. J. Curley; Firemen (first grade) J. Block, J. A. O'Connor, W. J. Silbernagel, M. J. Moynahan, F. Lehman, T. F. J. Brady, J. P. Sweeney, H. Fredenberg, F. Schneider; Fireman (third grade) J. W. McMahon.

Ch. Batt. P. J. Graham, No. 1, to charge of Hose and Tr. Stables.

Retired—Capt. H. J. Fallesen, Eng. 268, $1,250 a year; J. T. Heffernan, Eng. 278, $700 a year, both on med. ctfs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., or asst. in Jan., Feb., March, 8 visits a mo. to the Crucible Steel Co., Harrison, N. J., and I. G. Johnson Co., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

A board, Majs. R. G. Paxton, Q. M. C.; R. F. Metcalfe, Med. Corps, and Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Q. M. C., to meet in this city to examine J. P. Mogrew, late Capt. 11th Ind. Inf., for appt. as Supt. of a nat. cemetery.

Maj. E. M. Johnson, Jr., inf., to Trenton, asst. the recorg. of militia.

Maj. W. A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., 4 visits each mo., Jan., Feb., March, to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington.

Maj. J. J. Morrow, Engrs., to Army Serv. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth.

Orders Dec. 3, abt. 1st Lt. V. E. Clark, C. A. C., revoked

1st Lt. F. D. Schultz, 1st Inf., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., detached.

Maj. L. M. Koehler, cav., is relieved as Lt. Col. of Porto Rico Reg., Inf., and assigned to 15th Cav., vice Maj. C. A. Hedekin, transf. to detached. Col. Koehler succeeded by Maj. A. W. Bestor.

Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. S. C. Loomis, the S. Dak., to the Maryland as 1st Lt.

Lt. J. Downes, Fourth Div.; to aid on staff, 1st Div. Atl. Flt.

Jr. Lt. R. F. Gross, Truxton; to N. Dept.

Jr. Lt. E. Guthrie, Whipple; to com. Truxton.

Jr. Lt. T. M. Tipton, S. Dak., to Whipple.

Ens. N. B. Chase, Great Lakes, Ill.; to the Ga.

Ens. H. M. Howell, same; to the Minn.

Ens. J. A. L. Zenor, Pac. Res. Flt; to Albany.

Ens. W. Perkins S. Dak.; to the Denver.

Ens. J. H. Culin, same; to temp. duty, Intrepid.

Ensigns R. Pfaff, W. Cochran, W. O. Henry, E. H. Quinlan, S. N. Moore, and R. B. Daughtrey, the S. Dak.; to temp. duty, the Cleveland.

Gun. J. J. Clausey, Puget Sound; to temp. duty the Albany.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Raleigh, at San Blas, Mex.; Cassin, at Dry Tortugas; Delaware, Vermont, Sonoma, and the Lebanon, at Norfolk; Eagle, at Guantanamo; California, at San Diego; Ohio, at Charleston, S. C.; Birmingham, at St. Thomas, D. W. I.; Annapolis, at Acapulco; Rainbow, at Shanghai; Pittsburgh, at Topolobampo; Wheeling and Chester, at Tampico.

Sailed—Ozark, Guantanamo, for Hampt. Rds.; Orion, Hampt. Rds., for Boston; Dolphin, Port Au Prince, and Petrel, Puerto Plata, both for Santiago de Cuba; Justin, San Francisco, for San Diego.

Jason will leave Hampt. Rds, Dec. 26 to Guantanamo with coal, Arethusa, same, for Port Arthur on Jan. 2 instead of Dec. 28.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission received recently a letter from Philip J. Barry, 1,307 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, saying that he declined appointment as rodman on account of temporary inability, which declination was approved by the Commission on Dec. 10, 1913. He requested permission to withdraw the declination and make as a reason for not accepting the appointment its "location." The request was refused.

The Commission has approved the declination of appointment to the places specified of the following named persons for the reasons given:

Edward Hoffer, patrolman; illness.

William Maercker, stenographer and typewriter, preferred list; declined on account of illness.

Anthony B. Uzarorics, typewriting copyist; employed temporary by the Board of Estimate.

Miss E. L. Fish, typewriting copyist; declined appointment on account of illness.

George C. Lantelme, patrolman; is employed in the Fire Department.

Cornelius B. Titus, clerk, 2d grade; is in Europe.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission has extended the time for receipt of applications for the open competitive examination for senior land appraiser, Interstate Commerce Commission, to Jan. 19, and has decided to admit to the examination persons who have not passed their sixty-fifth birthday. Each applicant more than 60 years of age must furnish, however, the medical certificate provided in application form 1812, and any applicant, though otherwise eligible, who may be found to be physically disqualified, will be rejected.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The storm that was over the Rio Grande Valley Sunday night has moved to the Lower Mississippi Valley, attended by general rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and snow in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle.

The Pacific Coast storm has diminished in intensity, but has caused general rains in the Pacific States and snows in the plateau region.

Temperatures have fallen somewhat in the Atlantic States, and they are much below the seasonal average in the West Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the Mississippi Valley storm will move northeastwardly and be attended by rains Tuesday in the East Gulf, South and Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee, and rain or snow in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, probably extending to the lake region and North Atlantic States Tuesday night and on Wednesday. Rains will continue Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley.

There will be snows Tuesday and Wednesday over the Rocky Mountain regions, while the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday over the plains States and Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley.

No important temperature changes are indicated except in the Southeast, where the weather will be colder Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northerly to easterly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk easterly; South Atlantic Coast, brisk easterly and southeasterly.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by rain on coast and rain or snow in interior Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by rain Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, Tuesday; Wednesday rain; moderate easterly winds.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by snow or rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, followed by rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Tuesday night and Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	30	42	4 P. M.	35	41
6 A. M.	29	42	6 P. M.	33	37
9 A. M.	32	41	9 P. M.	31	37
12 M.	38	42	11 P. M.	30	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41 at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature 43 degrees at 2:40 P. M., minimum 35 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:00–614 E. 15th St.; Thos. Tramp.	Not given	
3:55–234 W. 52d St.; Ella Scheffner	Trifl	
4:10–16-20 W. 32d St.; H. Jaeckel & Son.	$500	
8:30–Amsterdam Av. and 63d St.; Univ. Motor Co.	No damage	
9:40–409 E. 6th St.; Nathan Dehraff	$50	
10:05–188 Rivington St.; Ida Brown	$25	
10:15–551 Fox St.; Herman Aldrich	$5	
12:55–421 W. 121 St.; R. H. Macy & Co.	Trifl.	
P. M.		
1:20–234 W. 22 St.; Matilda Hobson	Trifl.	
3:55–122 E. 111 St.; S. Ceabeo	Trifl	
6:45–84 Ludlow St.; Rebecca Silver	Trifling	
7:10–600 W. 40th St.; Strauss & Adler	$200	
7:10–600 W. 40th St.; Strauss & Adler	$200	
7:15–965 E. 176th St.; Frank Diglio	Trifling	
7:18–189 West End Av.; S. Calese	Trifling	
8:40–Foot Gansevoort St.; Lighter Erickson	Trifling	
9:10–447 W. 40th St.; Welz & Co.	Trifling	
9:25–90 Prince St.; Kindsel Waist Co.	$5,000	
10:20–304 Willis Av.; J. Schloss	Trifling	

EDUCATION NOTES.

Associate City Supt. John H. Haaren, who is now in charge of the evening schools, has authorized the formation in Evening Schools 3, Tillary and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, of a lip-reading class for the deaf. Registration will begin at 7:45 P. M. on Jan. 5.

The Christmas tree celebration in the Brooklyn Adelphi's kindergarten yesterday was attended by more than 100 children.

Pratt Institute will be closed to-morrow for the Christmas holidays, and will be reopened on Jan. 5.

All of the public schools will be closed to-morrow afternoon, and will not be reopened until Jan. 5.

It is probable that at to-day's meeting of the Board of Education the report of City Supt. Maxwell on the relative efficiency of married and unmarried women teachers will be submitted.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:21 | Sun sets..4:36 | Moon rises..3:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:34	4:07	10:10	10:07
Governors Island	4:05	4:30	10:42	10:46
Hell Gate	5:55	6:20	12:22	12:26

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 22.

SS George Washington, Bremen, Dec. 13.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 13.
SS Minnetonka, London, Dec. 13.
SS Narragansett, London, Dec. 7.
SS Conrad Mohr, Hull, Nov. 29.
SS Camboge, Marseilles, Nov. 28.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Dec. 17.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Dec. 17.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 20.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Dec. 20.
SS Hawaiian, Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 30.
SS Marianne, Maisgs, Dec. 5.
SS Opecche, Galveston, Dec. —.
SS Obidense, Kingston, Dec. 16.
SS Yaquez, San Juan, Dec. 11.
SS Pastores, Kingston, Dec. 18.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 19.
SS Florida, Fort Arthur, Dec. 12.
SS Seguranca, Vera Cruz, Dec. 11.
SS Dakotan, Puerto Mexico, Dec. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
Canadian	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Louisiane	Bilbao	Dec. 7
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Soony	Fort Arthur	Dec. 14
Kroonland	Antwerp	Dec. 13
Flandre	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Helfig Olav	Christiansand	Dec. 13
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Honduras	Havre	Dec. 6
Cleveland	Naples	Dec. 10
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Dec. 13
Chicago	Havre	Dec. 13
Exeter City	Dublin	Dec. 9
American	Antwerp	Dec. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 20
Alliance	Cristobal	Dec. 17
Carl Schurz	Kingston	Dec. 18
Denver	Galveston	Dec. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Dec. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

President Grant	Hamburg	Dec. 13
Czar	Libau	Dec. 9
Athinai	Palermo	Dec. 11
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 10
Saxoleid	Shields	Dec. 10
Dakotan	Puerto Mexico	Dec. 16
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Nueces	Mobile	Dec. 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 21
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Majestic	Southampton	Dec. 17
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Lancastrian	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Fornebo	Huelva	Dec. 9
Croydon	Rotterdam	Dec. 14
Mohapan	Santarailla	Dec. 17
Caracas	Curacso	Dec. 23
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Francoma	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Laura	Algiers	Dec. 12
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 18
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 12
Delphine	Lisbon	Dec. 13
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 13
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 30
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Syndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnesota, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Lusitania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mariculbe, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Catharina, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Berwind, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Cornanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Pretoria, Hamburg	——	5:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Maurits, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

Brazos, San Juan

	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam	——	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 22.

SS Cleveland, Naples to New York, was 224 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Czar, Libau to New York, signaled; distance not given; due 23d, forenoon. Russian-American Line.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 777 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 24th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 360 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SS Canadian, Liverpool to New York, was 230 miles E. at noon; due to-day.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, Baton Rouge to New York, crossed the Mississippi Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 350 Miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 85 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 85 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 662 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 11 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 103 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 165 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 378 miles S. at noon.

SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 740 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 135 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Fishguard, Dec. 22.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Cherbourg, Dec. 22.
SS Lapland, at Antwerp, Dec. 22.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Dec. 22.
SS Trent, at Southampton, Dec. 22.
SS Vestris, at Montevideo, Dec. 21.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Amsterdam, Dec. 20.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
SS Carpathia, at Naples, Dec. 22.
SS Canova, at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18.
SS Colombia, at Barcelona, Dec. 19.
SS Niagara, at Havre, Dec. 20.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, Dec. 22.
SS Laconia, at Fiume, Dec. 22.
SS Cincinnati, at Naples, Dec. 22.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Bremen, Dec. 22.
SS Calliope, at La Plata, Dec. 22.
SS Capac, at Punta Arenas, Dec. 22.
SS Matsonia, at Punta Arenas, Dec. 22.
SS Curaca, at Port Madryn, Dec. 22.
SS Santa Cecilia, at Santos, Dec. 22.

Sailed.

SS Roma, from Marseilles, Dec. 20.
SS Costante, from Lisbon, Dec. 20.
SS Gregory, from Patras, Dec. 20.
SS Holtye, from Cardiff, Dec. 20.
SS Broodmayne, from Dartmouth, Dec. 22.
SS Christopher, from Barbados, Dec. 19.
SS Belgrano, from Montevideo, Dec. 19.
SS Barbarossa, from Bremen, Dec. 22.

Passed.

SS Kura, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Barenfels, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, New York for Stockholm, passed Daunt Head.
SS Crofton Hall, Rio de Janeiro for New York, passed Fernando Noronha.
SS Brinkburn, from New York, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 23, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Helig Olav.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Persia ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 28
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAUM, HERMAN, (died Dec. 18, 1912;) net estate, $57,463.89; manufacturing business at 90 William Street, $59,806.14; personal effects, $100.

JACKSON, MARIA L., (died Feb. 13, 1912;) net estate, $7,823.96; equity in 528 and 330 West Nineteenth Street and 409 West Eighteenth Street, $8,666.67.

LEHECKA, ANNA, (died Oct. 16, 1913;) net estate, $8,858.70; cash, $500; bank accounts, $6,949.79; money due, $135; insurance, $1,215; undertaking business at 1,440 First Avenue.

MANNHEIMER, SARAH, (died July 15, 1913;) net estate, $34,143.95; bank accounts, $4,760.38; bonds and mortgages with accrued interest, $31,311.29; jewelry, $200.

PAYNE, EDWARD F., (died Oct. 17, 1910;) net estate in New York, $3,404.73; stock, $4,116; 75 shares New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R., 20 shares American Gas & Electric Co. preferred, 3 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co., 19 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

ESTATES FOR PROBATE.

BROWN, ISAAC T., (died Dec. 16;) left estate of unknown value to William S. Brown, his son.

HAYDEN, CATHERINE, (died Dec. 9;) left more than $10,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; specific bequests to Anna Eloine Reid and Agnes Rebecca Hayden, her daughter; James Alexander Hayden, her son, and Katherine Kennedy and Eliza Carter, her granddaughters; $5,000 to James A. Hayden; residuary to James A. and Agnes Rebecca Hayden.

HIRSCHLAFF, WILLIAM S., (died Nov. 23;) left less than $1,200 personalty; $1,100 to Rose Hirschlaff, his wife; $2,000 to Gertie Hirsch; $5,000 to Joseph H. Kaufmann; bequests of unknown value to the Jewish Maternity Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and the Tuberculosis Home for Hebrews.

LOEW, SOPHIE, (died Nov. 18;) left about $10,000 personalty, in equal shares, to Osmond and Viola Loew, her children.

TAYLOR, CATHERINE A. V., (died Dec. 15;) left $825 personalty; $370 to Annie Maston, her friend; $125 to John Foy, her friend; $120 to Annie Slater, her sister.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.
"METROPOLITAN COMFORTS IN AN IDEAL SUBURBAN HOTEL."
SPECIAL DINNER ON CHRISTMAS DAY
Served from 1 to 3 P. M. at $3.00 Per Cover. Select Musical Program.
Gedney Farm invites the patronage of the discriminating who demand and appreciate the *best* in cuisine, service, and modern methods of hotel operation.
Excellent automobile roads from New York City. Forty minutes by electric service from Grand Central Terminal; trains every few minutes. New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad to Gedney Way Station. MOTOR 'BUS SERVICE.
For table reservations telephone White Plains 2300 or 7720 Murray Hill.
Personal Direction of
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A Health Resort, 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres, park; 500 feet elevation; near station. Own dairy and vegetables. Rates $8. Open all year. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna. Stations.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.
Sage Foundation Homes Co.,
47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

GEORGIA—Augusta.

Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
Now open. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouse, excellent driving and motoring, shooting and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

NORTH CAROLINA—Asheville.

"In the Land of the Sky

DOUBT THAT BURKE IS FEDERAL EMPLOYE

Attorney General Likely to Rule That He Is in Service of Panama Railroad.

STATE STATUTE MAY APPLY

In Any Case Commissary Manager Will Be Dismissed Summarily If Charges Are Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the absence of Attorney General McReynolds in Tennessee for the holiday season, there is no prospect of a legal opinion as to the action that can be taken in the case of John Burke or any others in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company charged with receiving gratuities in connection with the purchase of supplies for the company.

Major Hobbs, the chief of the Washington office of the Panama Canal Commission, called at the Department of Justice to-day and conferred with William Wallace, Jr., th eAssistant Attorney General, who has charge of the legal question referred to the Attorney General by Secretary of War Garrison.

Major Hobbs was tol dinformally that the facts seemed to show that Burke was not a Federal employe, but was in the employ of the Panama Railroad, which is a private corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and in that case he was not amenable to the Federal statute applicable to the offense with which he is charged, and which is now under investigation by officials of the War Department.

After making an examination of the law and receiving preliminary reports from the Panama Canal officials as to Mr. Burke's status and duties, Secretary Garrison expressed the opinion that the Attorney General would in all probability concur in the conclusions reached by Mr. Wallace. In that event, the next step will be to examine the New York statute in regard to the acceptance of bribes or gratuities by employes of firms and corporations entering into contracts where employes can be affected by gifts or may levy contributions from bidders.

There are many legal complications in the case, one of which is as to the place where the act forbidden by law was accomplished, whether in the Isthmus or in the State of New York. If completed through the use of the United States mails or through the agency of other intermediary parties, it is believed that a prosecution can be made.

The Secretary of War said to-day that he had received no further information from those who are conducting the investigation into the charges against Burke, and he has not been advised when he may expect their report. The Secretary stated positively that if the charges were sustained in any degree Burke would be summarily dismissed from the employ of the Panama Railway Commission, without regard to whether he could be legally prosecuted.

Asks Jerome for Thaw Records.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 22.—Certified copies of all records of the Matteawan Insane Hospital relating to Harry K. Thaw since his commitment to that institution have been requested of William Travers Jerome, Special Deputy Attorney General of New York in the legal battle to secure Thaw's return to the New York jurisdiction. The request was made to-day by the commission appointed by the Federal Court to determine whether Thaw's mental condition would make his release on bail a menace to public safety.

INCORPORATE WELLS HAWKS

Friends of Writer Send Him Into the Mountains to Write.

Copies of the articles fo incorporation of Wells Hawks, Incorporated, which were approved by the Secretary of State on Dec. 18, were filed yesterday afternoon with the New York County Clerk.

The objection of the corporation is to send Wells Hawks, a writer best known by his stories of circus life, into the mountains to write. Wells Hawks, Incorporated, has been capitalized at $1,000. One hundred shares have been issued at $10 a share, and the subscription has been limited to his personal friends. Will J. Jones, Secretary of the corporation, said yesterday that more than $600 had been subscribed. Invitations were sent to a list of many well-known writers and theatrical men, and more than sixty of them, including George Ade and Arthur Brisbane, have purchased stock. The stock yesterday was selling at par.

The friends of Mr. Hawks who took up the idea of incorporating him say that his literary output has been diminished. Mr. Hawks approved of the plan and consented to be incorporated. The concern will have a life of one year. The stockholders are guaranteed a return of their original capital and a dividend of 6 per cent. It is provided that the first $1,750 earned by the writer while he is maintained at a retreat in the mountains by the capital of $1,000 shall be distributed among the stockholders. Mr. Hawks will be permitted to keep what he earns over $1,750.

Accompanied by his brother and a friend, Mr. Hawks left this city yesterday, under orders from the Board of Directors, for "Restville," near Baltimore, Md., where he will remain a month.

The Directors are Glenmore Davis, Halley Muirhead Crawford of Brookline, Mass.; William K. Semple, Blanch S. Jones, John N. Trump, Lucille Rogers Kleinecke of Washington, D. C., and Will J. Jones.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Following are the Supreme Court orders, issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

41 and 42—Daniel W. Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. Brainard H. Warner.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

105—John Hagon, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Paullin et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

61—Phoenix Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lee H. Landis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest, and cause remanded.

95—The Pullman Company, appellant, vs. W. V. Knott, Controller of the State of Florida; and

158—The Pullman Company, appellant, vs. J. W. Knott and J. C. Lanning, as Treasurer of the State of Florida.—Order of substitution made at the former term vacated, and appeals dismissed, with costs, and cases remanded.

46—Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Washington ex rel. A. G. Linhoff.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

3—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. John T. Moore, administrator of John A. Salgue.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

47—The Prudential Insurance Company of America, petitioner, vs. John T. Moore.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for a new trial.

93-J. W. Springsteel et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Crawfordsville State Bank.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

3, Original—The People of the State of New York, complainant, vs. State of New Jersey and Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.—Ordered that the sum of $5,000 be allowed to James D. Maher, for services rendered as Commissioner, one-half to be paid by complainant and one-half by the defendants.

Original—Ex parte in the matter of Jonas Jones, petitioner.—Motion for petition for writ of habeas corpus denied.

179—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel Edward F. Dunne, Governor, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Economy Light and Power Company.—Motion to substitute Edward F. Dunne, Governor, and Patrick J. Lucey, Attorney, as the parties plaintiffs in error herein granted.

179—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel Edward F. Dunne, Governor, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Economy Light and Power Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

337—Frank J. Willoughby et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Chicago.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

813—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, petitioner, vs. The Hall Brothers & Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

605—Malinda Thurston, appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Submitted.

800—Clarence B. Woodward, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

179—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel Edward F. Dunne, Governor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Economy Light and Power Company.—Passed, to be restored to the call per stipulation of counsel.

807—The City of New York, petitioner, vs. William Sage, Jr.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

Original.—James M. Cockins, petitioner, vs. Adelaide Miller Blick and Horace J. Miller.—Petition for a writ of error submitted.

795—Charles S. Intermeala, &c., petitioner, vs. David Perkins.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

816—Annie Myers, petitioner, vs. Pittsburgh Coal Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

680—Fred W. Lake and H. H. Snow, plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary A. Bonynge and W. A. Bonynge, and

681—Fred W. Lake et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Kern.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

806—Louis W. Prenica, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error vs. May Bulger.—Motion to amend writ of error submitted for plaintiffs in support of motion.

740—Hanover Star Milling Company, petitioner, vs. D. D. Metcalf.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

449—Parker-Washington Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Harold Cramer, a minor, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

615—New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. National Rice Milling Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Jan. 5.

The day call for Jan. 5: Nos. 548, 415, 64, (and 66, 67, 78, 74, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, and 632,) 642, (and 643,) 640, 710, 727, (and 728 and 729,) 760, 750, 458, 595, 555, 707, 639, 787, and 798.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 109—Willcox v. Am. Smelt & Refg Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 171—Hughes v. N Y, O & W R R. 173—Haas v. Stewart.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 165—Macbeth Evans Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 176—Bentley v. Young.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Cooper v. A. S Beck Shoe Co. 2—People ex rel Smith v. Waldo. 3—Webber v. Farley. 4—Glass v. Glass. 5—Podalsky v. Weinberg. 6—Greenblatt v. Tiger. 7—Tepersisky v. Ward Bread Co. 8—Fuchs v. Freyberg. 9—Lisner v. Spiro. 10—Same v. Same. 11—Matter of Paradies. 12—Best v. Asaro Realty Co. 13—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 14—Clausen v. Title Guar & Surety Co. 15—Johnston v. Strassburger. 16—Little v. Lee Lash Studios. 17—Brown v. Simon. 18—Meledin v. Vietor. 19—Griffin v. N Y Telephone Co. 20—Aspenilter v. Terry & Tench Co. 21—Schonzeit v. Monness. 22—Thomasky v. Mitchell Motor Co. 23—Same v. Same. 24—Pierce v. Banks. 25—Same v. Same. 26—Neukirch v. McHugh. 27—Matter of Brown, (Hans.) 28—Peterson v. Walker. 29—Lash Smith v. Same. 30—Same v. Same. 31—Fredk Starr Cont Co v. Wardell. 32—Starnes v. Farrell. 33—Herrmann v. Camerer. 34—Same v. Same. 35—Campbell v. City of N Y. 36—Kirscher v. Same. 37—Auerbach v. Geo Vassars Sons & Co. 38—Wagner v. H. Clausen & Son Brew Co. 39—Littenberg v. Reichman. 40—F J Lennon Co v. City of N Y. 41—People Surety Co v. Commercial Adv Assn. 42—Same v. Same. 43—Berg v. Gen Reduction Co. 44—Cusumano v. Rieger. 45—Same v. Same. 46—Escovar v. United Fruit Co. 47—Kunz v. Moeller. 48—First Nat Bank v. Quinn. 49—Matter of Chalone. 50—Printograph Sales Co v. American Addressing & Mailing Co. 51—Kwiecki v. Dzikowska. 52—Titus v. Cent Park, N & E R R Co. 53—City of N Y v. Hersey. 54—Same v. McEnerys. 55—Doubleday, Page Co v. Simpson-Crawford Co. 56—Wachter v. Jessen. 57—Matter of Ball-Cooley Eng Co. 58—Matter of Harlem Brass Wks. 59—Ayres v. Ficke. 60—Gibbs v. Conroy Bros. 61—Lenox Const Co v. N Y Tel Co. 62—Wood v. Cohen. 63—Kastner v. Seaver. 64—Gaines v. Gaines. 65—Hirling v. Frishman. 66—Kolb v. Mortimer. 67—Altman v. Bungay Co. 68—Same v. McKeon. 69—Matter of Solomon. 70—Himmel v. Webb. 71—Mayner v. Jaffee. 72—Same v. Same. 73—Kreuder v. Bloom. 74—Garland Co v. C W L Realty Co. 75—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 76—Colton v. Frankel. 77—Duffy v. City of N Y. 78—Conwell v. Dachaelis. 79—Steifeld v. Tuozzo. 80—Brill v. Brill. 81—Bolles v. Scheer. 82—Stein v. Warren. 83—Cooper v. A S Realty Co. 84—Durr v. Durr. 85—Gallagher v. A O of H. 86—Same v. same. 87—Same v. same. 88—Pisani v. Pisani. 89—Solomon v. Int R T Co. 90—Norwalk v. same. 91—Glass v. Glass. 92—Frahrenbach v. Goldner. 93—Mitchell v. Van Cleef. 94—Cooperman v. Smolensky. 95—O'Brien v. Casolaro-Fasany Co. 96—Wissman v. Treffurth. 97—Alexander v. Penn R R Co. 98—Errico v. Bloomberg. 99—Shrady v. Laumura Cont Co. 100—Matter of Farley. 101—Zach v. Zach. 102—Goodard v. Yerkes. 103—Harris v. Brownell. 104—Levitsky v. Brown. 105—Adler v. Nelson. 106—Lee v. Ronca. v. Carnera. 107—Sater v. Manley. 108—Kahn Bros v. same. 109—United Distillers Co v. Johnson. 110—Zipser v. Rupp. 111—Friend v. Hubbard. 112—Ortman v. Belley. 113—Stevens v. Tainter. 114—N Y Co-op Bldg and Loan Assn v. Carroll. 115—Wallace v. Kearns. 116—Same v. same. 117—Lautner v. Lutner. 118—McWhirter v. McWhirter. 119—Kennedy v. Reynolds. 120—Riberman v. Neuberger. 121—Same v. same. 122—Robson v. Shay. 123—Matter of McDonald, (McDonald v. Beaver Eng and Cont Co.) 124—Kohn v. Schmidt. 125—Entinger v. Ettinger. 126—People v. Townsend. 127—Ratz v. Minden. 128—Matter of Steele, (Jamaica Estates.) 129—Title Guar and Surety Co v. Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Co. 130—Tucker Co v. Tucker. 131—Joseph v. Joseph. 132—Nechter v. Sociological Research Film Corp. 133—Druckerv. Josephson. 134—Same v. same. 135—May v. Hamburg-Am Line. 136—Murphy v. N Y Press Co. 137—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 138—Heath v. Grimwood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred cause: 1486—Farmers L & T Co v. Huntington. General calendar: 932—Keating Co v. City of N. Y. 1208—Van Voen v. Strauss. 889—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Century Holding Co. 745—Palhowitz v. Elsner. 1262—Owen v. Bendheim. 834—Fay v. Fay. 787—Simms v. Simms. 1271—Bamberger v. Cantor. 707—Frank v. Frank. 1150—Hill v. Carroll. 1159—Murtaugh Elevator Co v. Murtaugh. 1124—Eneman v. Eneman. 718—Dossenbach v. Dossenbach. 704—Kamma v. Kamma. 858—Estates Development v. Gallagher. 709—Cavallaro v. Frugone B & P Printing Co. 762—Goldberg v. Philanthropin Hospital. 1213—Rosenthal v. Greenberg. 751—Schirano v. Schirano. 593—Alsop v. MacHugh. 1253—McCloskey v. McCloskey. 1250—Cohen v. Cohen. 346—New v. Burnett. 1207—Bayuk v. Young. 1243—N Y Life Ins Co v. Young. 238—Grassi v. City of N Y. 586—Tax Lien Co v. Durrell. 1257—Dubell v. Dubell. 463—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 972—Minsdale v. Hendrick. 326—Priedgen v. Ernst. 626—Charles v. Abbe Engineering Co. 1182—Van Arsdale v. Mayer. 161—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless. 1588—Soukos v. Realty Estates of States. 1127—Chelsea Ex Bank v. Simon. 1126—Talamini v. Donna. 1127—Same v. J P Donna Tile Co. 1384—Uebel v. Judge. 1398—Van Hofe v. Classon. 1412—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 1416—Brown v. McNulty. 1418—Schnitzler v. Distler. 1431—Berger v. Berger. 1433—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 1447—Swiller v. Swiller. 1435—Rothenberg v. Pines. 1467—Ingraham v. Hughes. 1483—Schnatz v. Jackson. 1488—Erb v. Hudson Trust Co. 1492—Reinert v. Schmidt. 1494—Berstal v. Riva. 1506—Eldiltz v. Manhattan Wrecking & C Co. 1273—Malcolm v. Hoyt. 726—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 132—Koch v. Fox. 493—First Oleszycer Aid Socy v. Adolph. 739—Weinstein Bros Co v. Co-Free Realty Co. 853—Arlington Estates v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 1156—Rees v. U S Oxygen Co. 1269—Katz v. Straus. 1195—Cohen v. Alvord. 1212—Nat Reserve Bank v. Lesk Realty Co. 123—Stail v. Hall. 1442—Steinfeld v. Tuozzo. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Part V., Giegerich, J. Adjourned for term. Part VI., Blanchard, J. Clear. Part VII., Cohalan, J. Case on. Part VIII., Philbin, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2003—Monmouth Co Farmers' Exchange v. Gillespie. 2583—Buzzell v. Gilbreth. 639—Ansco Co v. Barrett. 2850—Blake v. Blake. 2839—Stewart v. Nat Surety Co. 2893—Barry v. Griot. 2878—Donelan v. Smith. 2160—Young v. Smith. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J.* 882—Whitnack v. Holswasser & Co. 1785—Tearle v. Hill. 1946—Wiesleitler v. Stern. 5505—Eagan v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1784—Denton v. Martin. 1866—Gochman v. Welz & Zerweck Co.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 1825—Goldberg v. City of N Y. 1816—P Sanders v. N Y Edison Co. 1817—J Sanders v. same. 1811—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Mattress Co. 1815—Guttman v. Forest Box & Lumber Co. 1655—Kalish v. Fifth-Ave-Cab Transit Co. 1831—Kindelman v. Int R T. Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J.—1660—Garner v. N Y Rys. 2003—Belovsky v. Kraus. 2088—Littenberg v. Reichman. 1864—Seewald v. Hedden Const Co. 1836—Spralmarits v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1794—Finderman v. Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Whitaker, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. 1768—Glasser v. C I & Bklyn R R. 1760+Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1770—Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1771—Stello v. N Y Wire & Spring Co. 1772—Rabahy v. Nassau Elec R R. 702—Cohen v. Keating. 1729—Gottlieb v. City Boroughs Realty Co. 367—Slessinger v. Nassau Elec R R. 1180—Benderman v. Glassberg. 1596—Quinn v. Smith Cab Taxi Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 5502—Heeney v. Hotel Operating Ass'n. 1735—Partridge v. Bernstein. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayor Lane & Co. 4802—Schaefer v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5028—Schaefer v. Ludin. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4969—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. 1282—Pappas v. N Y Rys. 1874—Cassel v. City of N Y. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 586—Rosenfeld v. Relief Ass'n of Ekaterinoslav. 219—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 1342—Ingless v. Clark. 1404—Rosenbaum v. Sun Print & Pub Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1643—Abraham v. Cohen. 1786—Larocque v. Com Adv Ass. 375—Greene v. Bklyn Union El R R. 1880—Gavan v. City N Y. 1674—Doady v. H C & A I Piercy Const Co. 1768—Hubert v. Bender. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. 2559—Ball v. Tapliff-Ely Co. 1718—Krish v. Day. 506—Cohen v. Bean. 700—Rosenblatt v. Brunnerschenkel. 670—N Y C & H R R R v. Peoples Surety Co. 855½—Andrew J Robinson Co v. Security Mutual Life Ins Co. 835—Karp v. Lehigh Valley R R. 708—Master v. F R Jones Co. Case on

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV—Platzek, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. Inquest 682—Landren v. Serfting. 1001—Goebel v. Comet Film Co. 674—Keller v. Hay. 2015—Farley v. 226 Mulberry St (Darbano.) 2819—Walt v. Gilbreth. 1045—Schafransky v. Speno. 1970—Farley v. Liquors Selzed at 184 Stanton St. 402—Vick v. Federal Biscuit Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. 989—Sigl v. Wolff. 920—Salmon v. A Kilpstein Co. 1062—Jacobs v. Helnze. 599—Lamson Con Store Service Co v. Hillman. 242—Pfaelzer v. Beach Fur Co. 160—Leopoldstadt v. Kann. 378—Oriental Bank v. Peet. 982—Stolwein v. Schreinberg. 273—Connolly Auction Co v. Rae. 60—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 2004—Margolies v. Arizona Turquoise Mining Co. 1087—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros Co. 261—Crogan v. Person. 1073—Geist v. Isaacs. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Gustave v. Schrady v. Jacob Liebowitz, Rocco M Marasco, James Galligan, Albert Diosy, Caroline G Ewen, Clark W Dunlop, Charles W Raymond, Jacob Meyer, Alfred L Crawford, Joseph Schoe, William P King, Eliza Schwarz, Augusta Hyatt, Anna M Claus, &c, Mary F Tone, Isabelle Smith, Bella Katz, Consuelo De Polo, Myerowich, Infants, Sarah Diamant, Morris Stern, Richard Cullen, Elizabeth Cullen, Andrew Casazza, Giovanni Diprete, Martin Ozuk, Giuseppe Pumilia, Louis Finkelstein, Paul W Erdmann, Francesco Natale, Katherine McGarry, Florence Holliday, Della Joanescu, Catherine McNally, &c, Teresa Pasztor, Josef Pasztor, Joseph Pasztor, Mary Kelly, Susan Douglas, Mary Walsh, Eduard Leissner, Frances L Considine, Victor M. Osborn, Jacob J Brush, Frank D Kane, Edward M Smith, Maria A Wilson, Ernest Marcuse, Henry Holden, Gustav Kahrs, Franziska Rohmann, Joseph Horwitz, &c, Samuel J Garland, Mary Kern, &c, Eloise A Sickels, Mary Stocker, Peter Hennessy, Isaac Isaac, Isaac M Sontheimer, John B Doerr, Alice C Frazier, Isabella McGrew, Lulu A Matteson, John Krell, Henry T Benneche, Thomas F Lawndes, Thomas Hall, Ellen Gerety, Sarah Waldell, Andrew Lynott, Patrick Murphy, Katherine P Blagden, Philip Leisenheimer, Annie Farrell, Joseph Muller, &c, Edward Murrell, Patrick Gonahan, Catherine Callan, Oren Dennett, John Erskine, David R Offley, Benjamin L Glaessel, Henrietta M Rottmann, Amelia J Harris, William Foster, Edward C de Zeng, Caroline Seward, George L F F Poenburg, William Fleming, John Wakefield, Mary J Kelly, J George Laffargue, Edwin Hawley, Theodore Schumacher, M Emerine McMillan, Estate of Frederick Mohlenkamp, proof as to fact; Estate of Rachmil Finkel, issue of fact; Estate of Francis Fitch, issue of fact. Will for probate: Mary Frawley Herman to Van Post, Peter Dunn, Margaret C Philipse, Mary Higgins, Thomas J McGrath, Edward A Le Roy, Rose Cullen, Sam Frohman, Solomon S Greenbaum, Isaac Mayer, Margaret May, William Fajen, Maria Parrell, Emma Sachs.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills. 3080—Horatio A. Tiemann. 3067—Caroline G. Keen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Luce, J.; Part IV., Finelite, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VI., Leventritt, J.; Part VII., Fetra, J.; Part VIII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Call, J. Calendar called in trial term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 5263—Schmidt v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 5232—Galvin v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 5283—Levy Co. v. Lubman. 5284—Same v. same. 5284—Same v. same. 5284—Same v. same. Ekelchich v. Khasan. 4156—Storkovich v. Kiss. 5309—Kaplan v. N Y Rys. 5311—Puritz v. same. 5318½—Godt v. Henigson. 5322—Burlen v. Bklyn Union El R R. 5326—Pantz v. same. 5327—Goodheit v. Siegman. 5328—Millman v. N Y Rys. 5329—Gershemer v. same. 5345—Rogers v. N Y Rys. 5346—Husband v. same. 5347—Same v. same. Union Rys. 5653—Holman v. Patten. 3644—Schiff v. Royal Feather Co. 4633—Bowen v. Nevins. 5287—Noyes v. Curtis. Blaisdell Co. 5286—McKenna v. Goldman. 4438—Leoni v. B'klyn H'ts R R. 5319½—Elias v. Krause. 1204½—Croddich v. Sammins. 4707—O'Reilly v. Ebling Brew Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 6546—Pressman v. McCloskey. 6498—The Met Printing Co v. Dalton. 6552—Treat v. Busum. 6327—Frank v. Peterson. 6328—Covins v. same. 6159—Knauth v. Black. 6451—Black v. Alderdice. 6377—Jones v. Pike. 6411—Rahtz v. Claman. 6457—Fried v. Doyle. 6465—Yockel v. Mercury Realty Co. 6466—Same v. Brenner. 6548—Majestic Hotel Co v. Noonan. 6556—Bachman v. Wolfert. 6555—Cooper v. Neuman. 6558—Fox v. Payton. 6559—Dent Realty Co v. Lewis. 6563—Gensler v. Jeambey. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. The Autocar Co v. Simon—Maurice B Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Schloss v. Selara Holding Co—Manton W Wyvell. Ripley v. Guaranty Co—Bronson Winthrop. Pines v. Johnson—Edward Royher. Grahling v. Grahling—Charles O Maas. Witschilben v. Glynn—Henry Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Matter of West 231st St—Benjamin M Day. Matter of Tibbett & Corlear Co—Benjamin M Day.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Adelaide K Thomas v. Lottie Belden—Sidney Bernstein. Wilson M Powell v. Esther Bonner—Frank W Tappan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Theodore H Mulch v. Joseph Sandorf—Theodore H Mulch and Hugo Kiel. Morris Yanowitz v. Samuel Silverman et al—Morris Yanowitz.

CITY COURT—Smith, E. Frank v. Rohlfing v. Albert E Meyer—Ralph Wechsler.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Rubin Koffler v. Max Kahn—Wm J Rosenthal.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3890—People v. Casimo Casmano. 3891—People v. Casimo Casmano. 3892—People v. Casimo Casmano.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J.—Litilted motions. 1—Zelinsky c. Rosemon and others. 2—Woolley v. Strauss & Co. 3—Shtilman v. Goetze. 4—Matter of Fosdick Av. 5—Dickey v. Gortner. 6—Ettlinger v. Upp et al. 7—Matter of Utica Avenue Tabernacle. 8—Borough Bank v. Reynolds. 9—Matter of Church Av., (Junghaus.) 10—Kramer and another v. Internat Typesetting Mach Co. 11—People ex rel Board of Education v. Board of Supervisors, Nassau County. 12—Halperin and another v. Maryland Casualty Co., &c. 13—McLaughlin v. Wood and others. 14—Richmond Assets Collecting Co. St. Bache and others. 15—Lindsey v. Lindsey. 16—Sacks v. Island View Corp. 17—Le Comte and others v. N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co. 18—Terbell v. Dunton Lodge No. 1 and others. 19—Bailey v. Jones and others. 20—Siegel v. Rosen and others. 21—Albertson v. Wanamaker. 22—Fred Adee Co. v. Gifford. 23—Matter of Boerum St. 24—Cohen v. Cohen. 25—Conran v. Draper. 26—Matter of Catlin, (award.) 27—Scott v. Scott. 28—Connolly v. Blake. 29—Stapleton v. Stapleton. 30—Tanty v. Tanty. 31—Caroline Blair v. Charles Blair. 32—Matter of Hall, (Curdy.) 33—Singer v. Shames and others.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—Wills of Adam Rothar, Jane Bellanny, Elsie Softy, Sarah Green, Adeline Perdue, John Horn, and Elsie Bosch. Accountings of Ferdinanda Jung, Amelia D. Fiecse, L. M. Little, Sidney E. Smith, W. J. Nelson, Magdelena Walsz, Augustus Rampppen, Levi Cohen, J. L. O'Neil, Charles Baciguupo, Amelia Dillingham, Frederick Hauck, and Julia M. Higgins. Estates of Catherine Fitzpatrick and Martha Radershatt. Contested calendar: Will of Caroline Neubert.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Studio Apartment on Washington Heights Sold for Investment—West Side Dwelling Purchase Opposite Schwab Mansion—R. J. Collier Sells on East Side — Buyers in the Bronx.

In a light realty market the Washington Heights district yesterday furnished the sale for investment of a studio apartment house erected about three years ago on the southeast corner of Broadway and 153d Street. The structure is a six-story building known as the Trinity Studios, and was sold by Daniel B. Freedman, who erected the house, to the Dickinson estate for investment. It occupies a plot 25 feet on Broadway by 100 feet on the street. The deal was an all-cash transaction. B. Crosby was the broker who negotiated the transaction. It is stated that Mr. Freedman, in view of the success of the apartment just sold, will erect a similar building in the immediate vicinity in the near future.

Buys Opposite Schwab Mansion.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 323 West Seventy-fourth Street has ben sold by Pease & Elliman for Samuel McMillan to a client for occupancy. The residence covers a plot 30 by 80 feet adjoining the northeast corner of Riverside Drive, and is directly opposite the Schwab mansion.

R. J. Collier Sells on East Side.

Robert J. Collier and his wife have sold the two four-story buildings at 159 and 161 East Fourth Street, between First Aveneu and Avenue A, a plot 50 by 96.2 feet, to the Nassau-Beekman Investing Company. Title passed yesterday, and the new owners have obtained from the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company a mortgage of $30,000 on the property.

Tenements for Investment.

An investor has purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager 236 and 238 East Eightieth Street, a six-story flat on a plot 40 by 102.2 by irregular, located between Second and Third Avenues.

Bronx Borough.

Sutera & Villone have sold for a client the northeast corner of 187th Street and Beaumont Avenue to Giovanni Lordi. The buyer gave as part payment ten lots of Turnbull Park. The transaction amounted to about $75,000.

The Delafield estate has sold at Fieldston to George D. Strayer, a professor of Teachers College, Columbia University, a plot on the northerly side of West 246th Street, 190 feet east of Fieldston Road. Prof. Strayer is to erect a modern dwelling for his own use on this site.

Frederic Ashton de Peyster and others have sold to Isabella Weeks the block front on the north side of 165th Street, between Sheridan and Sheridan Avenues. The property fronts 200.31 feet on 165th Street, 105.22 feet on Sherman Avenue and 94 feet on Sheridan Avenue. The property will be improved with apartment houses. J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale.

New Brooklyn Apartments.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a six-story high-class apartment house, to be erected at 220 and 222 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on a plot 47 by 100 feet, for Jacob Sirlis of Manhattan, as owner.

The structure will cost $50,000. The same owner has just completed the six-story apartment house at the corner of Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street.

Long Island.

A. Cantore has sold at Astoria 29 Willow Street, a six-family brick house, for Mary Richmond to Antonio Marcantonio; also 960 Boulevard, a three-story brick house, on a plot 100 by 100 feet, to Luigi Moltini.

Westchester County.

Cahn & Cahn sold for H. W. Helfer 629 South Fifth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, to Isaac Hall, a two and a-half story stucco dwelling on a lot 37.6 by 100 feet. This is one of the row of houses which were recently built by Phelan Brothers' Construction Company.

Commerical Leases.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased the store at 348 Fourth Avenue, for a term of years, for the Robert Goelet estate, to the Standard Lunch Company.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased the store at 816 Church Street, for Solomon Hecht, to H. & Rosenblum's lofts at 14 and 16 Waverley Place for William Lauterbach, to H. Frankel and S. & I. Amdur & Goodman; three lofts at 499 Broadway, for Francis Bannerman, to the Sanitary Cloth'ng Company, and the store at 187 and 189 Mercer Street, for the Chesebrough Estate to the Barbers' Antiseptic Sterilizing Company.

Richard S. Scobie has leased for Dr. Ernest McNeill, for a long term of years, the store and basement at 345 East 149th Street, to James L. Sullivan, for a restaurant and lunchroom.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $10,000 on the plot of four lots, size 100 by 130, situate on the east side of Eagle Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of 161st Street.

Real Estate Notes.

Charles Golden took title yesterday from Georgianna Brower to the dwelling at 323 West Ninetieth Street, plot 17.6 by 100.8, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

James M. Woods was the broker in the sale of the dwelling at 29 West Ninety-fourth Street by the Edward Mitchell estate to Pauline Frank.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its annual dinner at the Brooklyn Club on Saturday, Jan. 24. Christopher C. Mollenhauer, the newly elected President, will preside. The dinner committee is composed of F. B. Snow, chairman; E. J. Grant, G. H. Gray, A. B. Gutman, Charles L. Gilbert, W. J. T. Lynch, and A. H Waterman.

The entire square block, bounded by Post Avenue, Dyckman Street, Academy Street and Naegle Avenue, will be sold at public action on Thursday, Jan 15, at the Exchange Salesroom, by Joseph P. Day.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday either in Manhattan or the Bronx.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

94th St, 341-343 East, n s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.2, six-story tenement and stores; Milton Stern against W. M. Moore and others; A. Stern, attorney; H. A. Friedman, referee; amount due, $3,337.12; prior mortgage, $27,000; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

GOING TO EUROPE! I MUST SELL! ! !
Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

Bargain.—Four-story well furnished house, 20x70; offer of some cash; over $20,000. Mortgage considered; filled with tenants; excellent business proposition to quick buyer; owner on premises, 162 East 37th.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful tract of land in Westchester County; one of the highest elevations; several hundred acres, with buildings and other ideal conditions for a golf club. Address Mount Kisco, V 26 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 301 W. 96.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Country Houses Wanted.

Young couple wishes to rent house or part of house in suburban New York, within easy commuting distance. V 38 Times.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

FACTORY LOFTS.
45x85; all light; rent, $960 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, for light manufacturing purposes; light as day. Apply Brockett Realty Co., 122 East 25th St.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to sublet for three or four months office not smaller than 12x15, preferably furnished; central location; state rental. 83 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A few left for select tenants, two rooms and bath; fully furnished; full hotel service; private phones, etc.; unusually quiet and clean; only $37.50 monthly; two single with bath, only $25. See manager, "The Grampion," 182 St. Nicholas Av., (119th St.)

84th St., 269 West, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—One and two large rooms, suites, with kitchenette, gas, laundry, and maid service included; $2 to $7 weekly; immediate possession; also other apartments; inquire all day.

THE NEVADA.
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Modern apartment at 45 East 82d St., furnished or unfurnished; 9 light rooms, two baths; all conveniences; during of possession. Telephone 4757 Lenox or inspect.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

93d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms; high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; TELEPHONE. THOMPSON, 17 WEST 85TH.

95th St., 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 2B.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 58TH ST.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at very reduction.

45th, 10 East.—Comfortable, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$85.

Apartments—Furnished

Responsible, literary couple will care for apartment; pay moderate rent. V 32 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
Two rooms and bath, 50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at reduced charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3652 or 3053 Riverside.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, 5408 Leonard. Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

SIXTY TYPEWRITERS.
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up. Selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Lighting Fixtures.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturer and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4592. Crown Chandelier Co., 103 4th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

XMAS BARGAINS.
USED UPRIGHTS.....$75, $125, $150
USED PLAYER PIANOS....$350, $400, $450
NEW PLAYER PIANOS....$400 to $750
Call and see the smallest player piano made. Baby Grand Pianos—used and new. Examine our stock before you decide. Terms to suit. Music rolls, benches, gratis.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM., MFRS.,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Phone 5424 Stuyvesant. Established 1860.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Nachal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Lost

30 cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
$100 REWARD.
Ford No. 166508, touring, 1913, N. Y. license 34510, all wheels 30x3½, stolen Dec. 21, about 8 P. M., from Dr. Jesse G. M. Bullowa, 62 West 87th St., New York; communications confidential. E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 John St., New York. Telephone John 3796.

LOST—Stationery case, dark-gray suede, containing important papers and sum of money, personal property of Commander Booth of the Salvation Army, en route to White Plains via 5th Av., Central Park, Lenox Av., 149th St. Bridge, Grand Concourse, Jerome, Bainbridge, and Central Avs. Liberal reward over and above money contents for return of papers intact to 122 West 14th St. No questions asked.

LOST—In Brooklyn, between hours of 10 A. M. and 12:30, family 50-trip ticket Penn. R. R. for use between N. Y. and Hightstown, N. J.; reward. R. W. Swetland, Hightstown, N. J.

LOST—A DIAMOND BRACELET, in the vicinity of the Colonial Theatre or the Hotel Ansonia; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. M. D. Weingarten, 47 West 34th St.

LOST—Purple pocketbook containing money and ring on 5th Av. between 42d and 50th Sts. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to C. M. Haley, 451 West End Av.

LOST—On St. John's car, Atlantic Av. Subway station, or subway, lady's gold watch, initials "M. R." on back; suitable reward. T. J. Harton, 591 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday evening, at 12:30, in taxi, Vanderbilt Hotel to Brooklyn, an open-face gold watch; liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Watch fob, black ribbon, gold monogram, Friday night; suitable reward. I. H. Lehman, 111 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST—In Plaza Hotel or neighborhood, a bloodstone ring; reward to finder. L. C. Albro, 7 West 44th.

LOST—Gent's gold watch, stairway uptown 18th St. "C" engraved on face; reward. Return to Schwartz, 12 John St.

LOST—Gold Seventh Regiment watch fob, Subway, Saturday; reward. D 833 Times Downtown.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$150 REWARD.

Diamond link bracelet, lost Monday morning between 68th St. and Tyson's, 25th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Ave. and 48th St.

$10 REWARD.

Gold watch fob, with jade setting, monogram "F. J. S.," attached to silk ribbon, lost Sunday night. Return to 165 Broadway, Room 1,417.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Blue gray Pomeranian about two years old; answers name "Bobby," from 730 Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Weber, Apartment 8C.

LOST—Dec. 18, small collie bitch, 1 year old, light brown with white breast and legs; answers name Girlie; reward. A. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Av.

Business Opportunities.

30 cents a line.

CLEANSING AND DYEING
BUSINESS WANTED
with several stores in New York and Brooklyn; must be a concern doing a fair amount of work and with good buildings at works; reply by letter with full particulars; those answering ad. last week please reply again. H. P. 56 Times.

FOR RENT.
Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

GOING TO PANAMA.
Business man, 40, speaking Spanish, Italian, German fluently wishes to represent good firm for Panama and other Latin-American countries. Highest references. M. R., Box 12 Times.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits, or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft. Pearlberg, 154 West 25th St.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Wellsburg, West Va.

Chemist has valuable discovery cheap; non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, films waterproofing; want backer with ready cash. A. D., 190 Times.

Partner to well-established dress manufacturing business; must have $3,000 to $5,000; with or without services. D 31 Times.

Wanted—Active partner with $5,000 in established business; particulars by interview only. Address Times Annex.

WILL invest $5,000 to $10,000 in established paying business needing additional capital. V 31 Times.

Want profitable business; can invest $8,500 with services. Write details, T 69 Times.

Business Loans.

30 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 138 Broadway.

Business Notices

30 cents a line.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau St., Room 1,018.

FAC-SIMILE multigraph letters, prompt service, perfect work; reasonable rates. Weiss Duplicating Co., 3 East 17th; phone, 8ty 564.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor; corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

East Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (128d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

63TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 186 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive sunny small rooms; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large front room; electric light; excellent table; references required.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Private family having attractively furnished home, will accept two or three discriminating guests for Winter.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

West Side.

118TH, ST., 625 WEST.—Table board that is not surpassed. Service quiet and efficient.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 544 WEST, (the Audubon.)—Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside near by; those appreciating a bright, clean, cozy room and delicious food make this your home; every comfort; rates $8 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.
Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American Southern woman with beautiful apartment, offers large front room with board, suitable for two, to whom a refined home will be appreciated; references required. Tel. 6660 Audubon, Apt. 7 C, or write D 24 Times.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Table Boarders

94TH, 148 WEST.—Table board; wholesome, fresh food; reasonable rates; double rooms. Moses.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 28 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private baths; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 88 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway, elevated.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references; 4627—Sty.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

39TH, 253 WEST.—Furnished rooms, first floor, east; steam heat; very convenient.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor large rooms; references.

52D, 252 West, Near Broadway.—Rooms; newly furnished; clean house; electric light; running water; bath on floor; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; smaller room; references.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; private bath, kitchenette, phone; Subway, "L."

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; comfortable and home-like; must be seen to be appreciated; very desirable neighborhood; reasonable; all conveniences; references.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; telephone.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Rooms single and en suite; running water; electricity; 72d express.

71ST, 308 WEST. — Newly furnished front; suitable two; $8; Subway. 9987 Columbus

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with and without private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; Subway express.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 102 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Beautiful connecting front parlor, suite; suitable doctor; single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 9638 Col.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 182 WEST.—Large front room; newly decorated; private house; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Hasbins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; reasonable.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Comfortable large room; single, double beds; medium room reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Unusually warm, comfortable rooms; continuous hot water; coin telephone.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

87TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; all conveniences. Finan.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, small rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 171 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; steam heat; hot water; table elevator; references. Apply Blake.

99TH, 904 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST. (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

103D ST., 216 WEST.—Dentist, doctor, or studio; 100 ft. from Subway; suitable for two; tiled bath; telephone; piano; save this advertisement; don't fail to call. Cecil Klein.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. B.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

115TH ST., (Riverside Drive and Broadway.)—Desirably furnished large, light room; private lavatory; modern apartment; $6 weekly. 1351 Morningside.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RESTAURANT; ELECTRICITY; TELEPHONE; ELEVATOR. APARTMENT. FORT.

118TH ST., 413 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway, Apt. 2M.

120TH ST., 305 WEST.—Neat single room, private German family; $2; gentleman. Trubwasser.

121ST ST., 501 and 519 WEST, opposite Columbia University.—Light, attractive, double, single; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity; near Broadway subway; parlor for callers; $5.50 to $7 week. Mrs. M. S. Young.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

ADVERTISER, owning elegant home, will rent gentleman large room, adjoining bath, $35-$40 monthly; breakfast. Address Cleanliness, 2,029 Broadway.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4834. White.

FURNISHED ROOM—Electricity, telephone; near Subway and "L." D 1,050 Amsterdam Ave.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Most convenient location in New York.
Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $33-$35 a week.

Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $15-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $33-$35 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; variee every evening, $1.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 56th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Rooms, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan board.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AVE. & 38TH ST.,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED

UNDERWEAR
SALESWOMEN.

PERMANENT POSITION TO THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO WAITING ON THE BEST PATRONAGE. APPLY SUPT'S. OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

SALESWOMEN

FOR WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUITS, COATS, & DRESSES. APPLY SUPT'S OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

CANVASSER.—A refined woman, without experience, can add substantially to income either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick, Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Refined girl, (not colored,) who lives in vicinity and can live at home; references required. Call or write before Saturday, Apartment 2A, 454 Riverside Drive.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for care of three little girls, 4, 7, and 9 years; must speak French and English; willing to travel, furnish best of references. Apply Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway, Tuesday, between 10 and 11. Mrs. Richard Benett.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young lady; must be refined, pretty; some education; good manners. Address Box 81, Hollywood, N. J.

SPECIAL WORK.—A well-educated woman who has had experience in book work for a special position on our new publication, "The Survey," call, Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

BARBER.—Young man; first-class; German. Apply 25 Rose Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, double entry, trial balance, typist, quick and accurate at figures, all-around office man, willing and industrious, to take charge; references and bond required. Address, own handwriting, salary expected, &c., B. D., 219 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE MAN WANTED TO SUPERINTEND RENTING AND MAKING REPAIRS IN LARGE NUMBER OF APARTMENT AND SINGLE HOUSES; MUST HAVE REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED, L 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER, &c.—Services of young engineer or salesman, familiar with construction work, to interview architects, engineers, contractors; liberal allowance for right party; state age, references, &c., V 35 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN.—A salesman having large, regular following among Manhattan retail drug, cigar, and candy trades, wanted; must be thoroughly reliable, financially comfortable; American; for organization and sales management purposes; liberal salary. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 498, Scranton, Pa.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known manufacturer to handle high grade specialty sold to manufacturers; exceptional opportunity for big calibre commission man with knowledge of factory systems and operations. Apply P. O. Box 84, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED.
To sell drawing materials in New York; must have thorough knowledge of line and personal acquaintance with architects, engineers, and draughtsmen; salary. P. O. Box 1,263, N. Y. City.

SALESMAN, high grade, with good following, to carry as side line high grade line of ladies' waists and dresses; larger cities, from Cleveland to Omaha; established trade; commission basis; expenses advanced. Address T. R., 103 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with well known manufacturer for junior salesman to learn high grade specialty work. Commission basis. Apply F. C. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN wanted for the South by specialty muslin underwear house with established trade in this territory; commission and drawing account. D 34 Times.

SALESMAN, having ribbon, silk, and velvet trade, can connect with new concern; interest given to proper party. S. Matz, 66 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—President large corporation, in Long Island City, wishes capable male (head) stenographer; rapid, accurate, and absolutely dependable as to habits; long hours and trying work at times, but good salary and future for right man; give full particulars. Address L 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in mail order department; must have thorough knowledge of mail order business. X 377 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 30, solicitor, advertising; neighboring city; commission only; should earn $40 weekly. L 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, for general work in office and to assist housekeeper. Address, stating salary and experience, V 84 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

AGENT.—A refined man, without experience, can add substantially to income, either as wholesale agent or canvasser for exclusive territory; commission. Apply quick, Patents Introducing Co., 507 5th Av., Suite 1,006.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

30 cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 156 East 13th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

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BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; capable, clean-cut, alert; $6. B., 989 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 4 years' experience; best references; salary, $15. Miss Davis, 1,555 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; six years' experience; trial balance; best reference. V 50 Times.

DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.
Woman writer, experienced in merchandising and publicity work, wishes new connection; capable manager of advertising and compiler of catalogues or booklets; salary moderate. Write Successful, 408 West 150th St., (Apartment 76.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position at once; refined young American business couple, gentlemen; full charge; suburbs preferred; references. D 140 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2237 8th Av., (120th.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—16, public school graduate, good penman; does not care for high salary, but good chance. B., 111 E. Houston St. Phone 8277 Orchard.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable beginner; anxious to advance; willing to work hard; moderate salary. Evelyn Schubert, 605 Madison Av. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (16,) bright, neat American girl; beginner; plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $6. C 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, wishes position where earnest and conscientious work is appreciated. Capable, L 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; academic education, technical dictation, charge correspondence, office; confidential. B 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, ambitious beginner; graduate good business school; $6. L 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; excellent memory; $12. B 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, experienced, takes notes accurately, transcribes correctly; willing; $10. B 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid and reliable; understands office work; $10. L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assisting bookkeeper; good mathematician, grammarian; quick comprehension; $8. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; good grammarian; conscientious; $6-$8. B 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, fluent correspondent, high school graduate; 6 years' experience; $12. L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar office routine; good character; $6. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; clean cut; $10. L 260 Times Downtown.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Mme. Domilian, 19 West 103d St., dressmaker; perfect fitting gowns; telephone.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references C 173 Times Downtown.

ABLE ASSISTANT.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 32, long experience commercial, artistic, technical lines; can make himself invaluable anywhere. High Degree, V 2 Times.

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YOUNG MAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, EIGHT YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ALL BRANCHES OF MODERN ACCOUNTING METHODS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH BUSINESS OFFERING A FUTURE. ADDRESS BOX 238 TIMES. 15 BEEKMAN ST., CITY.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1880.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance, financial statements. Friedlander, 87S Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets. Investigations. Auditor, 32 Union Square. Phone 4599 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, formerly with public accountants, bookkeeping experience, desires similar connection; best references. Edward, 517 Chester St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentanglements; arrangements; $2.50 weekly.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, (23;) A1 bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man; executive ability; six years' experience in responsible position; salary $20. C 47 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' experience, capable taking complete charge, desires responsible position; reference. C. S., 2,128 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — Long, varied experience; cost, corporation accounts; financial statements. "Reliable," A 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (24,) now employed, wants responsible position with textile or dry goods manufacturing firm. Z 242 Times.

CAPABLE MAN, POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND ALL NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGER, ASSISTANT, OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE; EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; SALARY, $5,000. V 36 TIMES.

CLERK. — Technical school graduate, 26, three years in

EAST SIDERS GIVE DINNER TO WALDO

Jacob H. Schiff Among Speakers Who Urge Police Commissioner's Reappointment.

PRAISES HIS COURAGE

Commissioner, Banker Asserts, Found Department Demoralized and Made It Efficient.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo was boomed for reappointment under the Mitchel administration at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Café Boulevard by prominent men of the east side. Jacob H. Schiff, who made the principal address, praised Mr. Waldo highly for the way in which he had run the Police Department, and told the guests at the dinner that they should do everything in their power to have him continued in office. His words were received with hearty cheers, especially when he pictured the Commissioner as facing courageously the criticism which had been leveled against him.

L. E. Miller presided, and the speakers, in addition to Mr. Schiff, were Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Joseph Barondess, Louis N. Hammerling, Herman Ridder, Aaron J. Levy, and Herman Bernstein. In seats near the Commissioner were his four deputies—Douglas I. McKay, George H. Dougherty, James E. Dillon, and Harry H. Newburger. In his address Mr. Schiff said:

Mr. Schiff's Address.

"I consider it much of a privilege and an honor to take part in this tribute to Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who, as far as we know, is about to terminate his tenure of office as Police Commissioner of this great city, which he has held for four years.

"I believe it will go unchallenged if I say there is no office in our municipality of greater and graver responsibility—none that requires closer attention and efficiency, none that needs more tact and discretion, none that is subject more often to just and as often to unjust criticism, than the Police Commissionership. Under the old regime, in the time of the Deverys and their type, with responsibility recognized to no one except the Hall, the Police Commissioner had easy sailing, and so had the thugs, the gamblers, the gangs and wrongdoers of every kind, if they only had a sufficiency of loose cash and some influence with the district leader or the men still higher up.

"The sufferer was mainly the poor and lowly individual, who, mostly without any intention to violate the law, was made the victim of merciless oppression and ruthless persecution under a system which had illegal enrichment and political corruption for its principal aim. Unfortunately it cannot be said that this deep-seated evil ceased to exist entirely with the new era, which was first ushered in by Gen. Bingham, and continued with rigor and efficiency by Commissioner Waldo—our guest of honor to-night.

Task Which Confronted Waldo.

"When Rhinelander Waldo was called to office by the late Mayor Gaynor—whose memory will always remain sacred within and beyond this metropolis as perhaps the ablest and most courageous Chief Magistrate New York ever had—the Police Department had during the interim management to which Waldo succeeded, relapsed into a state of inefficiency and 'laisser-aller' condition, with the existence of which it was but natural that those of the staff inclined to graft had no difficulty in securing illegal advantage from their position. Such was the state of affairs, I believe, Commissioner Waldo found and to the correction of which—backed by Mayor Gaynor—he at once set himself intelligently and courageously.

"But to effect such a reorganization and eradication of existing evils as was necessary takes time, and it is not surprising that even while this was under way the people of New York found themselves one fine day face to face with cold-blooded murder, committed at the instance of members of the police force in order to prevent disclosures which they feared. From this resulted—no doubt justifiedly—a state of indignation and hysteria, which threatened to sweep out of office Commissioner Waldo and all who were associated with him as the responsible heads of the departments within the organization.

"It was then that the rare courage and power of dissection of the late Mayor Gaynor showed itself at its greatest. He promptly recognized that nothing could be gained, ut much lost by precipitate action, and that Commissioner Waldo and his aids were better qualified than any new and untried men would be who might be selected under the pressure of the public clamor, which had but naturally arisen. Mayor Gaynor at once saw that the deplorable Rosenthal murder could be made an incident from which the man already at the helm, and whom he felt he could trust, might greatly profit, and while a weaker man than the present Commissioner probably would have cowed under this public clamor and have laid down his office in disgust and discouragement, Rhinelander Waldo fully understood what he owed to the people, if not to the Mayor and to himself.

Praises Commisioner's Courage.

"Ignoring the storm that had broken loose, he courageously faced it and all the cutting criticism it brought upon him, called good citizens to his aid, and resolutely set himself to work to burn out and eradicate unmercifully the cancerous growths which had been laid bare in his department, and which, without the occurrences of which I have just spoken, would likely have further extended and have continued to undermine the efficiency of the police force and the public safety. What has since been done and accomplished is so recent and so well understood that I hardly need here speak of the great improvement which has been made in the Police Department—the new spirit and better 'esprit de corps' that has got into the force, the cleaning-out process of evil and vice in every form—which has made such steady progress, and the ready support and co-operation which the Police Commissioner and his lieutenants have shown themselves prepared, nay, eager, to lend to every effort on the part of good citizens to make this a better and morally cleaner community.

"I do not know whether the Mayor-elect has decided to replace Commissioner Waldo or to retain him, which latter, in my humble opinion, would be most desirable, but be that as it may, whosoever is selected as successor to Commissioner Waldo will, we know, have much easier sailing in the great and responsible office than the present Commissioner had, because of the work of rehabilitation the Commissioner has, under most difficult and harassing circumstances, succeeded in performing.

Finds Moral Conditions Improved.

"We, ourselves, have come here to-night to make a demonstration of confidence and of good will to a public officer, whose services we have had the opportunity to closely observe and to judge by their effect, in districts in which some of those assembled here live, and in which others, who are with us, are deeply interested. The people of no other section of the city are possibly better able to judge of the great improvement that has taken place in moral conditions—how largely vice and crime have become reduced—than those whom we find around these tables here this evening, for no section has up to recent times had to suffer more from the non-enforcement of law and order.

"Because of this, this spontaneous expression of acknowledgment of duty well performed, of good will and confidence, should be particularly gratifying to the Commissioner, and should the Mayor-elect, in his own wisdom, call some other man to the head of the Police Department, we freely assure Commissioner Waldo, that the people of New York willingly accord to him the acknowledgment he deserves, and that we here, who, as I have just explained, understand perhaps better than many others, what Commissioner Waldo has accomplished, unstintedly render him the praise which is his due, and wish him every success in whatever path the future may lead him into."

Some four hundred of Mr. Waldo's friends crowded into the dining room to cheer him. Among those present were Winfield R. Sheehan, Mr. Waldo's secretary, and Robert Kennedy.

LEAVE MAN DEAD IN ROAD.

Police Seek Autoists Who Killed Sanders and Abandoned the Body.

Patrolman Charles Murphy was on duty at Fulton Street and Kaplan Avenue, in Jamaica, at 7:30 o'clock last night when he stumbled over the body of a well-dressed man, which was propped up against a telephone pole. He called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. Quaglia, who responded, said that the man had suffered a fractured skull. He was dead. Cards and letters were found which identified the man as Thomas Sanders, a molder, living at Cumberland Street and Globe Avenue, Jamaica.

Detectives were sent out to find the motorman and conductor of a B. R. T. trolley car, who a boy said, had carried the injured man across the road. Then Emile Loutenbach got into communication with the police. He said that he was on a trolley car with his wife going to his home at 530 Cottage Avenue, Richmond Hill. As the car neared Kaplan Avenue, he said, the conductor cried out that there was a body in the road. Loutenbach got out and with the aid of the conductor carried the body to the side of the road, and propped it against the pole. He recognized the man as a friend. He hurried home with his wife, and then notified Sander's family and the police.

After an investigation, Detective Killane said last night that he was satisfied that Sanders had been killed by an automobile. He found the imprint of an automobile tire on the right sleeve of the man's coat.

CAPT. TAPPIN REINSTATED.

Waldo Takes Back Under New Ordinance Officer Dismissed by Cropsey.

Capt. John F. Tappin, who was dismissed from the Police Department by ex-Police Commissioner Cropsey for making false official statements to him while in charge of the Morrisania Station on Dec. 3, 1910, was reinstated yesterday by Commissioner Waldo, and assigned to the Traffic Squad.

The charges against Tappin were made by patrolmen who alleged that he showed favoritism and had warned all of them not to write letters to the Commissioner under penalty of being dealt with severely. Tappin denied this charge, but he was found guilty when tried. Three policemen, Fry, Brady, and Walsh, were dismissed as a result of the trial.

Tappin was first reinstated by Mr. Waldo in October, 1912, but a court action, started by the Citizens' Union, tied up his pay and that of thirteen other officers reinstated with him. Commissioner Waldo acted yesterday under an ordinance passed a month ago by the Aldermen giving him power to reinstate any dismissed member of the department.

Glynn Foregoes Holiday Trip.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Pressure of official business, including the preparation of his annual message to the 1914 Legislature, will prevent Gov. Glynn from spending his Christmas holiday out of town. He had planned to leave tomorrow with Mrs. Glynn for Lynn, Mass.

STOLE FROM MME. KALICH.

Actress Loses Jewelry and Former Maid Confesses.

Helen Mullaney, 32 years old, was arrested last night at 133 West Eighty-third Street on a charge of having stolen jewelry valued at $1,000 from the home of Mme. Bertha Kalich, the actress, at 251 West Eighty-ninth Street. The Mullaney woman was employed as a maid in the Kalich home until a week ago, when she was dismissed following the loss of several small pieces of jewelry belonging to the actress. After the maid had gone Mme. Kalich discovered that many valuable pieces of jewelry also were missing and the police were notified.

The police took the maid to the West 100th Street Station last night. They say that she confessed stealing the articles missed by Mme. Kalich.

Helen Mullaney was engaged as a lady's maid by Mme. Kalich four months ago. She had letters of recommendation purporting to be from Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and said that she had been employed in those families.

RECEPTION TO DOM GASQUET.

Cardinal Farley Introduces Noted Student of the Reformation.

Cardinal Farley presided last night at a reception given at the Catholic Club in honor of the Right Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, who is Abbot-President of the English Congregation of Benedictines.

Cardinal Farley, in introducing Father Gasquet, whom he called the "Lord Abbot," said that the Abbot was a man of facts and not of attacks. Abbot Gasquet has just finished a series of lectures in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the causes that led up to the Reformation, and is the author of several books on the Reformation.

"Some of Abbot Gasquet's books have been used at Columbia for many years," said Cardinal Farley. "The accuracy with which he treats the subject of the Reformation leads one to believe that that is what led the Holy Father to choose him for the responsible work of collecting manuscripts for the revision of our Latin vulgate."

CITY BREVITIES.

The Equal Franchise Society will hold meetings at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street on Jan. 6, 12, 20, and 27 to discuss "Meaning of the Ballot," "The 1915 Campaign and How to Win," "Side Lights on the Government of New York," and "What Is the Ignorant Vote? What Is the Immoral Vote?"

Police Commissioner Waldo, his deputies, the chaplains of the department, and other officials will attend a special Hanoucah (Feast of Maccabees) service at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 11 A. M.

Mrs. Lena Schneider, 45 years old, a maid employed by Mrs. Charles Hexter of 3,239 Olinville Avenue, the Bronx, wife of the convicted Police Lieutenant, died yesterday in the Fordham Hospital, having swallowed sixty grains of bichloride of mercury on Dec. 12.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c | Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Aron Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c | Stone & Kallsz, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Clark & Verdi, Henry Lewis, others
PALACE B'way and 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c | Bert Williams, Morris Cronin, Chas. Grapewin, Odira, Vanderbilt & Moore, Florence Tempest.

CARNEGIE HALL. | Saturday Aft. at 3. | DEC. 27
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

REPUBLIC Theatre, 42d St., nr. B'way. David Belasco Sole Lessee. 4 Shows Daily—2-4-7 & 9—25c & 50c. "TRAFFIC in SOULS" Photo drama on the White Slave evil.
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c. White Slave Photo Drama. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. Next Monday. Also Jan. 5th at 3. Seats Now. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES KITTY Cheatham
Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 3rd, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER FANNIE
Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. at 2. This Week & Next Mon. Night. CHRISTMAS MAT. "INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL."
JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret Carnival of Dancing Stars. | 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30
Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. NEW YEAR'S EVE. RESERVATIONS—NOW.
PARK B'way & 59 St. 6 Times To-day. 2, 3:15, 4:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30. | BIJOU B'way, 30th St. First Perf. 11 A.M. Inside of THE White Slave Traffic All Seats 25c. None under 18 admitted.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS
Opera & THEATRE TICKETS | Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th Street. Phone, Greeley 3026-7. Subscriptions bought and exchanged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Just what I'll get him"—

You'd be surprised at the number of men who are going to give hat orders on Truly Warner as gifts this holiday. It's a gift that no man would not appreciate. Of course, besides the great showing of smart derby and soft hats, there are rich fur caps, dandy auto caps, silk and opera hats, and even smart gloves. Why not give him a Truly Warner gift certificate and let him make his own selection? You can get this certificate at any of Truly Warner's stores. Mail order charges prepaid.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. Song Recital Alma Gluck
Seats 75c. to $2, at Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. KNABE PIANO.
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE People's (B'ry & Spring St.) Star and Garter Show Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.) Al. Reeve's Beauty Show
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Dainty Marie, Belle Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co. & 12 Others

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor.
The Messiah
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Dec. 26 2:15 Carnegie Hall Dec. 27 8:15
Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ebel Music Co.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Hasensel and Gretel. Alten, Maitfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
Fri. at 7:45, Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, Pop. Prices, Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well, Jorn. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 30, at 8, Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions Eight Sun. Aftern'ns Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
Soloists: Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Barrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Ada Sassoli, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Renard, Oscar Seagle

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:15
Titta Ruffo
ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra.
Prices 75c. to $2. Mngt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tues., Thur. Er., KASERNENLUFT; Fri., FAUST.

What Shall I Give Him.

This advertisement is addressed to women.

WE know that "What shall I give him" is a question very vexing indeed.
Men are *so* hard to please, and while all of them appreciate the *spirit* that prompts the gift, it is nice to know that the *gift* is appreciated too.
Ours are men's stores exclusively, full of things men like, so if you want to be sure of your gift come to our nearest store.
Here is a list to help you make yours:

Sweaters, $2.00 to $8.50
Gloves, lined or unlined, $1.00 to $10.00
Shirts, $1.00 to $10.00
Half Hose, .25 to $2.50
Underwear, .50 to $7.50
Cuff Links, .50 to $5.00
Scarf Pins, .50 to $5.00
Fobs, $1.00 to $5.00
Suspenders, .50 to $3.00
Neckwear, .50 to $5.00
Handkerchiefs, .25 up
Pajamas, $1.00 to $5.00
Knitted Silk Reefers, $1.50 to $10.00
Umbrellas and Canes, $1.00 to $15.00
Combination Cane and Umbrella, $5.00
Bath Robes, $3.50 to $20.00
Waist-coats, $2.50 to $10.00
Traveling Bags, $5.00 up
Leather Suit Cases, $5.00 up

Belts, .50 to $3.00
Wallach Hats, $2.00 to $3.00
Stetson Hats, $3.50 to $12.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 to $7.00
Opera Hats, $5.00
Fancy Caps, .50 to $1.50
Fur Caps, $1.50 to $12.00

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
Suits, $18.00 to $50.00
Overcoats, $18.00 to $75.00
Full Dress Suits, $35.00, $42.00, $52.00
Tuxedo Suits, $33.00, $40.00, $50.00
Separate garments if you wish.
Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, $25.00 to $30.00
Separate Trousers, $5.00 to $12.00
Or get a merchandise order and let him select what he wants.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 647 Eighth Ave. (All Stores Open Evenings till Xmas) Broadway at 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St.

CAMMEYER SHOES
Christmas Sales at the World's Largest Shoe Store

Gifts of the real sensible kind are here in this store marked at most reasonable prices. You cannot err in purchasing the CAMMEYER offerings—they will give happiness for months to the recipient.

Men's Slippers: Alligator, Kid, Seal and Goat. All colors. Prices $1.75 to $4.00
Infants' Booties: Booties in Christmas Boxes. Specially priced from 65c. to $2.00
Boudoir Slippers: Satin, Silk, Kid, Felt and Worsted, Including many decided novelty effects. $1.00 to $3.50

Special Christmas Buckles in Fancy Boxes From $1.00 to $25.00.
Including many Imported Cut Steel and Rhinestone designs.

THE STORE OF A THOUSAND STYLES.

Santa Claus Is Here and will remain with us until Christmas.
Bring the Children. He has a present for each of them.
OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6TH Ave & 20TH St.

WINTER GARDEN
Broadway & 50th. Phone 9260 Columbus
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. at 2:20.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE
Pleasure Seekers
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES THIS WEEK
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
500 Orchestra Seats $1.00
NEXT WEEK
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND A SPECIAL MIDNIGHT MATINEE
New Year's Eve
Doors Open 11:30 P.M. Curtain 11:59 P.M.
A MONSTER PROGRAM OF 20—HEADLINERS—20 & NOVELTY HOLIDAY FEATURES.
THERE WILL BE NO ADVANCE IN THE REGULAR HOUSE PRICES FOR ANY OF THE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES, AND OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS CAPACITY THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS STILL ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES.

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6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 5,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

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TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Merchant of Venice
Wed. Matinee ..... Hamlet
($1.50 to 25c, Schools & Public.)
Wed. Ev. ..... Passing of 3d Floor Back and Sacrament of Judas.
Thurs. ..... Mice and Men
Fri. ..... Light That Failed
Sat. Mat. ..... Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve. ..... Othello
All Next Wk—Mats. Thur. & Sat. Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra."
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert
THEA., 44th W. of B'way.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:10. DOUBLE GALA BILL ALEXANDRA CARLISLE The MARRIAGE GAME and Mimi Aguglia in Salome
PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat., 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT Mats This Week: Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
Maxine Elliott's Thea., Beg. T'M'W EVE. WE ARE SEVEN Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat. A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.
44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. Tel. Bry't 7292 LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY LEW FIELDS.....Proprietor AND HER OWN CO. Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.
44th St. Theatre—Seats on Sale For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production. THE GIRL ON THE FILM Evs. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat. HIGH JINKS
Booth Thea., 45th, w. of B'way. Mats. Xmas & Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark. "Delightful."—Press.
LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY, DEC. 30 SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evgs. 8:20. Last Week Mats. Xmas and Sat. Oh, I Say! WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY. ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY
39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Xmas and Sat. AT BAY Extra Mat. Xmas.
48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA POPULAR PRICES MATINEE FRIDAY, DEC. 26TH. BEST SEATS $1.50.
Evs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30. PRINCESS 1Theatre of Thrills!! 39th, nr. B'way. "En Deshabille," "Hari-Kari," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Russia." Special Matinees Christmas and Friday only. "Ib and Little Christina," (with Mr. Blinn.)

PUBLIC XMAS TREE CELEBRATION BY COMPANY AFTER WEDNESDAY MATINEE
MATINEE EVERY DAY BEGINNING WED. BEST SEATS $1.00 EVES. 8 MATS. 2
BIG XMAS SPECTACLE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
HOP O' MY THUMB WITH DE WOLF HOPPER
COMPANY OF 300
SEE THE GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES

WEST END Beginning THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tmw., Xmas & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15 Mats. T'm'w, Xmas & Sat., 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Within the Law with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Last Week at This Theatre Mts. Wed., Thrs. & Sat. ADELE STARTING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
IOLE A New Musical Comedy with FRANK LALOR
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza 812. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. "MUTT & JEFF IN PANAMA"

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5TH AVE. 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c. CLARK & HAMILTON | ADELE RITCHIE RALPH HERZ, "The Willow Pattern Plate," ROBT. L. DAILEY & CO., 7 Others.
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MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE WHIP." Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. & 50c. Special Matinee Friday, 25 & 50 cts. Xmas Mat. & Ev'g. Prices, 25c. to $1. Nxt. Wk—Julia Dean in "Her Own Money."
MAJESTIC Matinees Xmas Friday & Saturday. THE FAMILY CUPBOARD Next Week ..... "OH, I SAY."

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"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."
West 42d Street. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
JUST TWO JOYFUL MATINEES THIS WEEK XMAS (THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY
A WHOLE WEEK OF CHRISTMAS!
Though Santa Claus usually does not believe in signs, there is one in which he has a firm belief—and that is the sign of "The Little Cafe." It is an allurement so irresistible as to cause one to leave his own fireside at Yuletide because it is even brighter and cheerier than the brightest, cheeriest home. "Christmas comes but once a year"—Christmas is with us all this week at the beautiful New Amsterdam Theatre, and at every performance the chimes ring out melodious peals of mirth and joy. And any night lived within the charmed walls of this particular "Little Cafe" is a night to be lived in memory over and over again, with always recurring thoughts of its myriad pleasures and delights!
HAS THE GOOD SAINT BEEN GENEROUS TO YOU THIS CHRISTMAS AND PUT IN YOUR STOCKING TICKETS FOR "THE LITTLE CAFE"?
NEXT WEEK, 3 JOYFUL MATS., WED., THURS. & SAT.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel. MON., JAN. 5—Seats Xmas Day. MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15. XMAS (THURS.) NIGHT Seats Now. Miss Billie Burke In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham. THE LAND OF PROMISE
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. THE MISLEADING LADY REGULAR MAT SATURDAY.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week—Tmw., Thur. & Sat. (Wednesday Matinee at Popular Prices.) "What Bunty Did for the Scotch GEN. JOHN REGAN Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'm'w, Xmas, Sat. N. Year's, 2:25. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON. DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE ADELE LAST 2 WEEKS
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. This Week—Xmas & Sat. (No Wed. Mat.) FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—American.
GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'hurs. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—T'M'W, THUR. & SAT. POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND, 23 St., 8 Av. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:10. MATS. THIS WEEK THURS. (XMAS) & SAT. WM. H. CRANE AND DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—Special ORGAN RECITAL AND FILM OF To-day, Wed., Fri., Sun. & Mon. Aft. 3; Sun Ev. 8:30. RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25 and 50c.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. n'r B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season. SWEETHEARTS Mats. this week—Thurs. (Xmas) and Sat.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Xmas & Saturday. ELSIE FERGUSON In Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan comedy. The Strange Woman
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 FRANCES STARR In HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GLOBE B'way & 46th. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Xmas & Sat. Ann Swinburne In Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Fri. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 COHAN'S BEST PLAY KEYS TO BALDPATE 4 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

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Broadway at 32d and 33d Sts.
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A Special Christmas Dinner
will be served in the Louis XV. Dining Room from twelve to three and from six to nine o'clock on Christmas Day, at $1.50.
Instrumental Music in the afternoon. Concert by the Gregorian Quartette and Wright D. Holmes Orchestra in the evening.
Table reservations can now be made.

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